THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. ROBINSON, E. P. REED.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$8.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15 cts.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.
U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 89½.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, firm at 61½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 126½@126¾.

NEW JERSEY has done well at the late election, although she did not do better. Her Republicans have gained one member in each Legislative branch, and consider themselves certain of electing a majority of both next year.

GOVERNOR GEARY has signed warrants for the execution of two convicted murderers—Fields, at Williamsport, and Hockinberry, at Butler,—on the 4th of December. These dread sentences of justice are to be carried into effect with the privacy required by existing laws.

THE Lancaster journals announce, by way of warning to the Republican legislators and to the people, that "a certain party in that region are getting ready a set of 'pinch' candidates," to bring forward at Harrisburg this winter. We suspected as much, when one of our own city journals intimated, a few days since, that an Eastern candidate would be brought out for an important State office, now held by a citizen of this county. In no quarter are the plans of the "pinchers and roosters" better understood than by our neighbor, whose Eastern colleagues will not thank his indiscretion for letting the cat unseasonably out of the bag. It is in this way that his garrulity often disarms his malice.

RECENT DECISIONS by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have given great umbrage to certain commercial and business interests, but it is fair to suppose that Mr. DELANO construes the law as he finds it, and that he subscribes cordially to the Presidential idea, that the enforcement of ill conceived legislation is the shortest way to secure its amendment. But Mr. Delano has evidently involved himself in some political differences with the Ohio Republicans, in the matter of some obnoxious appointments there, in which it is of considerable importance that the questions at issue should be settled with the least possible delay. The supposition that, in these appointments, the Commissioner has been influenced by his own personal aspirations, for the Senatorial seat now occupied by Mr. Sherman, does not seem to be generally accepted among the Ohio politicians.

A STRONG PRESSURE is applied to the Supreme Court, to secure a final decision upon the Yerger case before Congress meets. The next step will be in the argument upon the petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of the criminal. With the writ granted would next come the hearing upon the legal merits of such return as General Ames may make. Here would be the decisive adjudication. Since the practice in that Court does not recognize the railway celerity which is often seen with inferior tribunals, it will be found practically impossible, with Judges however well inclined to the democratic view, so to accelerate matters as to secure the murderer's final discharge, in the few weeks now intervening before the commencement of the session. When we also consider that the judicial inclinations might outrun the judicial courage, we shall conclude that there is really no danger of any unseemly or unusual haste in the premises.

STATE ITEMS.

AT ERIE, on the 28th ult., John L. Brenton, brakeman on the A. V. R. R., was instantly killed by being caught between the bumpers of cars while engaged in coupling.

MISS SARAH P. KIDDER, a former teacher there, has presented a piano to the Soldiers' Orphan School at Titusville, which she had purchased from the proceeds of a lecturing tour.

ONE Rubini, a conjurer, is in the Cambria county jail at Ebensburg, for assaulting an officer in Johnstown. Some of our country exchanges are not favorably impressed with this magician's integrity in the matter of paying bills.

ON Tuesday morning last William Stout was found dead on the Pennsylvania railroad track, near the station at Greensburg. The coroner's jury were unable to decide as to the manner or cause of death, but it is thought he was struck by a passing train. He lived on the Jennings' farm, near by, was aged about thirty years, and leaves a family.

The Altoona *Vindicator's* "strange but true tale" about the sudden transition of a youth named Stewart "from poverty to opulence," has been slightly modified by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. One of the editors of that paper heard of the "strange freak of fortune" nearly a month ago, and called upon R. L. Muench, Esq., who was said to have performed important service in the way of securing the $50,000 600, more or less, but was astonished to hear him (Mr. M.) declare he "knew nothing of the matter." The *Telegraph* editor says that should young Stewart be the only heir to this immense fortune lying in the Bank of England for so many generations, and everything true as reported, it is doubtful whether he will ever secure his wealth, as "England is not in the habit of doing the things. Whatever reaches the vaults of her large banks belonging to citizens of this country, generally remains there,"—as the *Telegraph* man knows "by a little personal experience," which, however, he does not choose to give.

THE JOINT DELEGATION appointed by the Committee on the Indian concern of the yearly meetings of "The Quakers," have published a report of their visit to the tribes, and have submitted to the Indian Bureau some suggestions as to what they consider the best means of improving the Indians. They recommend:

1. That the National Government comply faithfully and liberally with all its treaty stipulations.

2. That they be allowed to remain on their present reservations.

3. The sale of lands of the reservations only to exemplary, moral and industrious citizens.

4. More light, air and cleanliness in the Indian lodges, and a hospital on each reservation, with a female graduate of medicine as matron.

5. Industrial schools for the education of the children.

6. Teaching the English language promiscuously, in order to qualify them for citizenship.

7. That the Indians be supplied liberally with teams and tools to break up all their prairie lands, haul timber and lumber to build houses, and to fence and perform all the work which it is necessary to do on their farms, and have competent, judicious persons for a time, to encourage them therein, and give them the needful instruction.

A CLERK in the Treasury Department at Washington has been the victim of a cruel sell. A young lady residing in the interior of New York State, of whom he became enamored on very slight acquaintance. After some time, having made sundry presents to his lady-love, and exchanged the wedding ring, he discovered to his dismay that the correspondence on the part of the supposed fair one was conducted by a male clerk in the Interior Department, with the aid of a confederate in the New York town, the young lady herself knowing nothing of the arrangement. Not a duel, but a lawsuit is talked of.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1869. NO. 259.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

Secretary of Legation Reprimanded—Reciprocity Lobby—General Order—Tobacco and Whisky Seizures—Fractional Currency—Won't go to the Fair—Talapoosa Sails with Sealed Orders—Riot in a Colored Church—Statement Contradicted—Important Circular Letter.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6, 1869.

SHARP REPRIMAND.

Secretary Fish has called the attention of the Argentine Minister to the card recently published by his Secretary of Legation, denouncing General McMahon, and intimating diplomatically that the thing was discourteous and uncalled for, and that the Argentine Republic had not treated General McMahon with the respect due his position when he passed through there on his return home. The Secretary of Legation is in considerable trouble over the matter.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following general order has been issued from the headquarters of the Army:

Hereafter no squatter or citizen will be permitted to enter or reside upon a military reservation, unless he be in the employment of the Government, or permitted by the department commander, in which case his residence thereon must cease upon his being discharged or the permission withdrawn. Department commanders will exercise general supervision of all military reservations within the limits of their command, and will use force to remove squatters and trespassers, when in their judgment it becomes necessary. Where parties are already in possession with valuable improvements, the department commander will cause an investigation to be made and submit each case separately for decision.

By order of the Secretary of War.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR LETTER.

Commissioner Delano has written the following circular letter to Collectors of Internal Revenue: "The ruling of this office in regard to the addition of water to spirits has in some cases been misunderstood. It has been ruled that the addition of pure water to spirits does not constitute rectification under the law. Some dealers have construed this ruling as giving them the right to withdraw part of the spirits from a stamped package and fill the same with water without changing the marks and stamps of the package. Such drawing of a part of the spirits and filling with water, it will be observed, destroys the relation established between the package and its contents, as shown by the stamps, and marks or brands, and is in effect a change of packages. While it is the conceded right of a dealer to reduce the proof of his spirits by adding water, he can only do so by adding the requirements. In regard to the change of package when part of the spirits are withdrawn from a package and the package filled with water, it is held to be a constructive withdrawal of spirits, and calls for the cancellation of the stamps and brands, the same as in the case of actual withdrawal. This done and the package filled with water it must be gauged, stamped, marked, or branded the same as if the spirits had been changed to an entirely different package. Whether spirits are found to vary in kind and proof from that shown in the stamp and brands on the packages, they should be seized. If the misapprehension alluded to exists in your district, you will please take the necessary steps to correct it.

RIOT IN CHURCH.

Late last night as services were being held in the Colored Church Mission, where a revival is in progress, a disturbance arose between a portion of the persons attending there. Officer Rowler, of the Seventeenth precinct, ordered the rioters to disperse. He was resisted, however, and officer Brown, of the same precinct, came to his assistance. The rioters were attempting to arrest some of the most notorious of the ruffians they were suddenly set upon by a gang of ruffians, their weapons taken away, and they were fearfully beaten. Some held the rioters while others beat them with clubs and stones; others again inflicting severe gashes with knives or razors. Officer Brown's head is cut in several places, his jaw broken, and the injuries on other portions of the body are so severe that his recovery is doubtful. Officer Lawler's injuries are very severe. As soon as the news of the riot reached the police station the whole force of the precinct was ordered out, but on arriving at the church the rioters had dispersed. Four of them are known to the police.

STATEMENT CONTRADICTED—THE CUBA.

Commodore Higgins and Surgeon McNulty arrived to day from Wilmington, N. C., on their way to New York. The Surgeon contradicts a statement which has been published to the detriment of Higgins. He says that on the morning of Monday Montauk Point Higgins was severely injured in one of his eyes by the parting of the hawser, and when he reached Wilmington was suffering severely from the effects of the accident. The Surgeon suggested that Higgins' wife should be sent for to be at his side. She was telegraphed to come to Wilmington, but instead of being there when the vessel was seized, she did not arrive till six days after. The probability is the Cuba will be bonded, at least her owners were, at last accounts, engaged in proceedings with that end in view. The Wilmington papers of yesterday speak in highly favorable terms of the manner in which the officers and crew of the Cuba conducted themselves during the judicial proceedings, and state that two of those held to bail have already left that city, and the others are under bonds will soon follow also for New York.

TOBACCO AND WHISKY SEIZURES.

Supervisor Fuller, of Pennsylvania, has secured the arrest of F. P. Pompeji for selling tobacco with counterfeit stamps. The Supervisor has also ordered the seizure of the wholesale liquor establishment of Henry Killian for violation of the law. There were two hundred barrels of raw spirits among the articles seized.

UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

The steamer Talapoosa left here to-day for New York, and with freight for Boston and Portsmouth Navy Yards, and thence with sealed orders for an unknown destination.

LOBBY ESTABLISHED.

A lobby, interested in renewing the reciprocity with Canada, has been established in Washington, and the tariff men have become alarmed.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week amount to $1,289,300; shipments, $889,624. Amount redeemed, $192,197.

WON'T GO TO THE FAIR.

The President and Cabinet to day declined an invitation to attend the Georgia State Fair.

CINCINNATI.

Railroad Accident.—The Bible-School Case Again Postponed—Bruiser Difficulty Settled.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, November 6.—A Passenger train on the Indiana Central Road backed into a locomotive at three o'clock this afternoon. The rear passenger car was smashed. The passengers escaped by jumbing out, and none were hurt. The locomotive was damaged.

The farther hearing of the case enjoining the expulsion of the bible from pupils in the schools was posponed by Judge Storer to the twenty-ninth instant.

The Allen McCoole difficulty about the stake holders is probably settled.

Death Warrants Signed.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Nov. 6.—Gov. Geary has issued the death warrant of John Fields, convicted of murder in Lycoming county, and Zachary Taylor Hockenberry, convicted of murder in Butler county, both of whom are ordered to be executed on December 4th, the former at Williamsport and the latter at Butler.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Victimizer in Durance—An Extraordinary Verdict—Peabody's Remains to be Interred at Denvers, Mass.—Injunction—Decision in Bankruptcy—Princely Offer—Committed—A Millionaire Marries a Newspaper Folder—Resignation and Appointment.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 6, 1869.

One C. A. Stephens has recently victimized several persons by pretending to sell them United States Bonds at reduced prices, in order to raise money, which he pretended to be in need of. In each case the victim found that a bogus five hundred dollar bond, on Lion county, Iowa, had been substituted for the Five-twenty bond. Two dupes appeared against Stephens to-day, and he was remanded for trial.

A most extraordinary verdict was given to-day by the coroner's jury who sat on he body of Archibald Douglass. Testimony was giving of a most conclusive naturethat Thomas Jackson deliberately shot Douglass dead, on the 28th ult. but the jury brought in a verdict that the killing was done in self-defense. The coroner, however, committed Jackson to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Among the passengers by the steamship, City of Paris, for Liverpool, to-day, were George Peabody Russell, nephew of the late George Peabody, who goes to bring the remains of his uncle for burial at Danvers, Mass.

Governor Hoffman will preside at the unveiling of the Vanderbilt bronze statue on Thursday next.

The injunction restraining Foote & Co. from selling ninety thousand dollars in gold, purchased by them for J. E. Pardels, during the gold panic, has been dismissed.

A decision was rendered to day by Judge Ingraham, from which it appears that even if a discharge in bankruptcy may be successfully pleaded as a valid defense.

Leonard Jerome has offered Miss Meddie Morgan, reporter of cattle markets, twenty thousand dollars to establish a riding school in this city.

Robert Clark, formerly Colonel of the 13th Br'ooklyn Regiment, (not the 14th,) arrested for complicity in the late stupendous counterfeiting conspiracy, was released on $25,000, and has probably emigrated.

Wells, the burglar who shot at Mr. Wilson, this morning, because the latter remonstrated against having his house robbed, belongs in Cleveland, Ohio. It appears that six companions of the ingenious other burglars, who succeded in getting clear with some $300 worth of plunder. Wells was this afternoon fully committed for burglary and attempt to kill.

The resignation of Mr. McElrath, as Appraiser of Merchandise for this port, was accepted to-day by Secretary Boutwell, to take effect on the 30th of November. General Palmer, assistant appraiser, has been appointed in his place.

Sadoc Pratt, the millionaire, was married yesterday to a Miss Ellen Ormond, recently employed as folder in the office of the *Turf, Field and Farm*.

CHICAGO.

The Female Maniac Murderess—Further Proceedings of the Lutheran Evangelical Council—Dr. Passavant Proposes the Erection of a Theological Seminary at Chicago.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, November 6.—The maniac mother, Mrs. Clark, who murdered her three children in the township of Eden, Marshal county, Iowa, on Tuesday morning last, and then disappeared, has returned to her home after an absence of three days. During the intervening time search had been made for her by hundreds of people, and the search was about to be abandoned when she suddenly reurned at seven o'clock last evening. Upon seeing her father and husband she threw herself on being called by her name she became conscious for a moment, and inquired for her husband and babe. She called for food and ate ravenously. She seems unconscious of what has happened during her absence of three days. She will see her husband this morning, but did not recognize him, although constantly inquiring for him and her babe. There is no doubt that when she committed the deed she was a maniac.

The Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America was called to order this morning. The report of the committee on Foreign Missions was taken up and referred to a special Committee.

Rev. Mr. Ery reported the following order of business. First, Emigrant Mission at Castle Garden. Second, Publication, Parochial Schools, Sixth, Connection of other Synods, standing. On the basis of the compromise with this Council. Seventh, Geographical Re-districting of Synods in connection with this body. The report was accepted and approved.

Rev. Dr. Passavant, of Pittsburgh, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this Council, the time has come when the wants of the Lutheran population in the western States require the establishment at some central point of a Theological Seminary, where the future ministry of our American Lutheran Church, North and South, may be educated together in unity of the common faith confessed and maintained by this body.

Resolved. That the General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, in humble acknowledgment of its inability to carry forward this great and difficult undertaking to a successful issue by its own resolution and strength, nevertheless, in confident reliance upon Almighty God, and His promised grace, does now, in the name of Jesus Christ, and alone for His glory, solemnly resolve to take the necessary steps toward the establishment of such an institute.

Resolved. That a Committee of twelve persons be appointed by this body, with authority to obtain a charter from the Legislature of Illinois, at its next session, for a Theological Seminary to be located at or near the city of Chicago, and also with power to receive proposals in reference to its location, and to prepare a constitution and by laws, which shall be submitted to this body at its next Convention.

These resolutions were discussed by Rev. Passavant, Rev. S. L. Harkey, Rev. Brobst, Rev. Wenzel, Rev. B. M. Schmucker, and Rev. Kunkelman, until the close of the morning session, and then laid over until after the discussion of the answer to Pope's letter.

At the afternoon session the resolutions introduced and discussed in the morning session were taken up and passed unanimously. The Seminary is to be established in Chicago.

A large amount of property and money has been already secured in this city, and elsewhere, for the prosecution of the work.

PHILADELPHIA.

Proceedings in the Jewish Convention.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—At the Jewish Convention yesterday Rev. Mr. Hirsch pronounced an eulogy on the late George Peabody.

A resolution was adopted recognizing divorces decreed by law where both parties consent, but where issued against only one party, it shall not be recognized as valid unless deemed in accordance with Judaism.

A resolution was passed that the command to marry the widow of a deceased brother, and of taking off the shoe, has cost for us all understanding, validity and binding force.

With reference to circumcision, the following resolution was adopted: The male child of a Jewish mother is by birth and by Israelitish law, in accordance with a principle never disputed in Judaism, a member of the Jewish community.

Resolutions were offered to dispense with the ceremony of circumcision to proselytes to Judaism.

Also, propositions in reference to the Sabbath and mixed marriages, the establishment of a college, and the modification of the dietatory laws, which were all referred to committees, with instructions to report to a subsequent Conference.

Committees were appointed on the questions of Public Worship and Marital Relations, with Dr. Eohorn as Chairman; on Sabbath Observances, Dr. Adler, Chairman; on School and Congregational Affairs, Dr. Deutsch, Chairman, and on Retreat Questions, Dr. Hirsh, Chairman.

On motion of Dr. J. M. Wise, the Convention resolved to meet again next year in Cincinnati.

ST LOUIS.

Examination of the Officers and Crew of the Submarine No. 13—Women's Suffrage Meeting—Death of a Publisher—Local Inspectors Investigating the Stonewall Disaster.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette)

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—The examination of the officers and crew of the submarine No. 13 was continued to-day, but nothing differing materially from what has been previously reported was brought out. All the witnesses testified to about the same thing, that there were no evidences of life on or about the wreck when the submarine passed. Joseph H. Conn, a merchant of this city, Capt. Bafinger, President of St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company, Wm. H. Bofinger, agent of Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and others testified to having known Captain Washington many years. He has always borne a high character as a humane man, and stood at the head of his profession as commander of boats; has been Captain of some of the best boats on the Western rivers; had taken great interest in suffering and destitute people; had taken them on the wharf boat, and provided for them, and nursed them in some cases when sick, even with contagious diseases, &c. The examination will be continued on Monday.

The Woman's Suffrage Association held their first regular meeting for the fall and winter this evening, and appointed a Committee to revise their constitution so as to make it broader in scope and more effective in its operations. Measures were also taken for lectures during the winter from prominent gentlemen and members of the bar of this city, for or against the extension of suffrage to woman. A proposition to send delegates to the Convention to be held at Cleveland on the 24th instant, for the purpose of forming the Woman's Suffrage Association of America, elicited considerable discussion, and involved the expression of diverse opinions in regard to the 15th Amendment; it being understood that the Cleveland Convention was called in the interests of said Amendment. But the matter was disposed of by agreeing to send delegates to all National Associations. The following delegates were appointed to the Cleveland Convention: Hon. G. Finkenburg, Hon. Isaac H. Sturgeon, Mrs Alfred Clopp, Mrs. W. T. Hazard, and Mrs. Ada Fiola.

The publisher of the Missouri *Presbyterian*, Aaron F. Cox, formerly of Philadelphia, died here yesterday of neuralgia, a disorder Mr. Cox has had a presentment for for the last fifteen years, and has taken a large amount of testimony. A report will be made to Mr. Sanford, the supervising inspector, as soon as the first engineer recovers sufficiently to give his testimony.

A preliminary meeting for the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, was held last night; a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the public and to draft a constitution by laws to be submitted to a subsequent meeting. Judge Bond, Wm. Hunter and others made a few days here, will lecture for the benefit of the Public School Library to-morrow evening.

Arrangements will be completed in a few days for the transfer of freight without breaking bulk between the Iron Mountain and Mobile and Ohio Railroads at Belmont, Mo., and Columbus, Ky.

An Omaha dispatch says the total receipts of the Union Pacific Railroad for October were eight hundred and ninety-two dollars, an increase over September of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Seventy-six Mormon missionaries, twelve of them women, left here evening for the east, en route for Europe.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Gov. Hoffman Serenaded—He Makes a Speech—Express Robber Arrested.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALBANY, November 6.—Gov. H. f man, last night, in the course of his speech in response to a serenade by the Jacksonians, said: "I notice that most of the radical papers in Albany and New York are asking 'What will they do with it?' that is with the victory. I am hardly disposed to tell them just yet. I prefer to give them a little time to digest the returns, and when they be fully returned, and I propose to give them some information as to what we will do with it. In my observations I have found that knowledge suddenly acquired is never very profitable; but I will tell them in general terms what we propose to do. We propose to make the Legislature of the State of New York honest, and that is what they have not done for some time. We propose to use the Legislature for the purpose of promoting the interests of the masses of the people, and the Radicals have not done it along time. The *Evening Journal* stated that for many years there have been a few men in the Republican Legislatures who could be bought. We will show them that no Democratic Legislature there will be done of that kind. We propose to give to the people of the State of New York all over the right of self government. We propose to abolish such laws as infringe upon the rights of localities, and secure to them the right of self government. We will not abolish such laws and give the people something worse, but will give them better laws. We propose to make the State of New York and the Government in all its departments, what it was in the days when I am aware of the responsibility this victory imposes on me as the Executive of this State. I realize their magnitude, and I will not say I have no fear of them, but by the help of the people and their Representatives and all the good counsel I can get, I hope in my sphere to so discharge its duties that the people will approve my action. I believe the Legislature which is about to assemble and legislate upon the affairs of this great State will act with such wisdom and discretion to show the people of the State and country that the democracy of the State can be as moderate in their hour of victory as they have been patient in the hour of defeat. We will be discreet and tolerant. We will recognize honest men among our adversaries. We will deal justly, act honorably and generously with all men, and the people of the State of New York, who have demanded and worked a change.

ALBANY, November 7.—Skilled detectives on Saturday arrested in this city and Troy parties implicated in the late extensive express robbing on the Central Railroad between this city and Fonda. One of the parties arrested is Charles B. Cooklin, baggage man, who was once before arrested in New York and discharged upon a writ issued by a judge of that city. The prisoners were all railroad men, and have been taken to Fonda for trial. A portion of the money stolen has been recovered, and there is a fair prospect of getting the balance. The actual loss has been greatly over-estimated. Further developments will be made in a few days.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Brief News Items from the Pacific Coast—Markets, &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The free letter delivery system goes into effect about the 15th of November. The city is divided into seventeen districts, with eight carriers are furnished with horses.

Seven murders and suicides occurred in the city during the past week.

The number of codfish caught to date the present season was one million and sixty four thousand.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Healdsburg yesterday.

Gen. Sanford, of Arizona, has issued a proclamation for volunteers for the Indian war, to be armed and equipped by the territory.

Rich placer gold mines have been discovered in Sonora. Parties leaving Tricon for the mines are promised protection by the Mexican soldiery.

New gold discoveries are reported on Findlay Beach, Placer River, British Columbia, which are said to exceed in richness the Cariboo diggings.

Flour in good demand for export at $4.37½@5.50. Wheat quiet; good to choice $1.50@1.57½.

Legal tenders 76 during the week.

Brutal Double Murder.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Solomon and her son, living about eight miles from here, were brutally murdered last night. They were found this morning with their heads split open. No arrests yet made.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

"Daily News" on the Death of Mr. Peabody—Sickness of Victor Emanuel Confirmed—A Heavy Claim for Damages—The Problem of Africa's Geography Solved—Queen Victoria Opens the New Bridge and Viaduct with State Ceremonies—Pastoral Letter on the Ecumenical Council—Disagreement Between the Spanish Progressists and the Unionists—French Electoral Meetings Disbanded by the Police—Victor Emanuel Dying.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 6.—The *Daily News* says Mr. Peabody was not a man of impulsive, emotional benevolence, but rather of judicious, widely spread benevolence. His liberality was not posthumous; he gave from his own substance; did not surrender what death wrested from him. His services, both to his native and adopted country, were fittingly and graciously recognized in royal letters and the thanks of Congress. Merchants passing his statue daily do not need to learn from the consummate man of business how to gain money. His career may teach them how it may be wisely spent.

Sir Roderick Murchison publishes an extract from Rev. Mr. Kirk's letter, as follows: "We may infer that before this Dr. Livingstone has satisfied himself whether any of the South African waters flow into Lake Albert Nyanza. It this determination is arrived at he will have solved the problem of African geography."

The Queen opened the new bridge and viaduct to-day with state ceremonies. Crowds thronged the streets, and the houses in the neighborhood were gaily decorated.

FRANCE.

PARIS, November 6.—Later advices state that King Victor Emanuel, of Italy, is very sick at Florence.

Prince Napoleon will depart for that city to-morrow.

Jecker claims an indemnity of 17,000,000 francs for damage caused by the French government.

PARIS, November 7.—The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral letter on the Ecumenical Council. It maintains that the French Concordat is opposed to any decision of the question of the infallibility of the Pope without discussion.

Two electoral meetings were dissolved yesterday by the police. Both assemblages dispersed quietly, offering no resistance to the officers.

Ledru Rollin arrived in Paris last night and addressed an electoral meeting. He is nominated for the Corps Legislatif from the First ward of Paris.

Ledru Rollin has accepted the nomination to the Corps Legislatif from one of the Paris districts. Gambetta, however, is the cash of fidelity to the Emperor.

Dispatches from Florence announce that King Victor Emanuel is dying. The Prince and Princess Napoleon have been summoned to his bedside, and have left for Florence.

SPAIN.

MADRID, November 7.—The unionists show signs of disagreement with the progressists on other points besides the selection of a king, namely, on the oath to support the constitution, and in regard to the election of deputies to fill the vacant seats in the Cortes.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—It is announced that the Sultan will not attend the opening of the Suez Canal.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—This is a holiday and Stock Exchange is closed.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6.—Bonds firm at 89¼.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Bourse flat at 71f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Cotton market dull; middling uplands 12¼; Orleans 12¾. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat: California white 10s 3d, red western 9s., and red winter 9s. 4d. Flour: western 23s. Corn 29s. Oats 3s. 6d. Pork 123s. 6d. Beef 86s. Lard 70s. 6d. Cheese 69s. Bacon 80s. Rosin: common 5s. 6d. and fine 10s. Spirits Petroleum 11½d. and refined 1s. 8d. Tallow 46s. 9d. Turpentine 27s., with a declining tendency.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Tallow 46s. 9d. Linseed Oil: 29 pounds 3s. Spirits Turpentine 28s.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—Petroleum firm at 61¾f.

HAVRE, Nov. 6.—Cotton quiet and steady at 147f. on spot.

HAMBURG, Nov. 6.—Petroleum opens at 16s. Mar Bateau 8s.

BREMEN, Nov. 6.—Petroleum opens at 7s. 29g.

HAVRE, November 6.—*Evening.*—Cotton closed dull and unchanged on spot; and 135 francs for low middlings afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—*Evening.*—Petroleum closed firm at 61¾ francs.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—Bourse flat. Rentes 71f 20c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 7.—U. S. Bonds heavy. Five-Twenties, 89¾.

MEXICO.

Gov. Seward at Guadalajara—He is Everywhere Received with Enthusiasm—Expected at the City of Mexico on the 4th inst.—National and State Items.

HAVANA, November 7.—The regular mail steamer from Vera Cruz arrived at this port to-day, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 29th October.

Governor Seward had arrived at Guadalajara. He was everywhere received with enthusiasm, and he was expected to arrive at Mexico on the 4th. Grand preparations are making to receive him.

Reports of dissentions among the Ministry are unfounded. They are determined to rise or fall together with the Government.

It is reported that Americans in Mexico are displeased with the course of Minister Nelson.

The disturbances in the State of San Luis Potosi have ceased.

Gov. Bustmente has resigned and Trevino was elected Governor of Nuva Leon.

The census of the Capital gives the population at 130,000.

The Rural Gendarmie which pronounced against the Government have been defeated.

Norton & Co. have presented a memorial to Congress to lay a submarine cable between Mexico and the United States.

A force of 300 cavalry were given as an escort to Governor Seward at Jalisco.

An accident had occurred at the Luz mine, at Guanato, resulting in the killing of seven miners and dangerously wounding of seven others.

Lerdo de Feida will probably form a new cabinet.

The *El Siglo* newspaper advises M. Romero to resign his position as being beyond its capacity.

H. Manuel Saavedia has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

The usual number of pronunciamentos have been issued.

A special dispatch to the New York *Herald* from the City of Mexico via Havana, states that the great exposure and changes of air has caused Mr. Seward to be ill, and, consequently, he is not expected to reach the Capital until the latter part of November.

A Divorced Husband Shoots his Former Wife and then Blows his Own Brains Out.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, November 7.—Charles Nolan, residing at Carrollton, Mich, who had separated from his wife, Saturday paid her a visit, shot her dead, and then shot himself in the head. At last accounts he was alive, but would probably die.

Served the Vagabond Right.

TROY, N. Y., November 6.—Ben. Crissey, a worthless fellow, entered the house of Mrs. Dodge, in Stephentown, this county, yesterday, and undertook to outrage her, when she seized an axe and split his head open. He died instantly.

DETROIT.

Meeting of the Advocates of Home Protection—Speeches and Resolutions.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DETROIT, November 7.—A meeting of the advocates of protection to home industry was held at the City Hall last evening. The hall was well filled. Speeches were delivered by John Burt, Senator J. M. Howard, and G. B. Stebbins. That of Mr. Stebbins was mainly a reply to the arguments made at the meeting of the previous Saturday by Professor Perry and General Brinkerhoff. He admitted that the tariff should be simplified, and many more articles placed on the free list. He thought it savored of egotism for New England College Professors to come out to teach the people of the West. He stated that free trade in England had reduced one in twenty of the population of that country to pauperism. Strike down our tariff and the same results will follow here. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that while approving the necessary reforms in the tariff, we would keep in view not only the immediate wants of our revenue, but that protection to industry and development of resources by which the prosperity of the people may make secure the solvency of our government; that when a decrease of revenue is feasible we favor the free admission of tea, coffee, and articles not produced here, and retain duties for protection and revenue on articles we do and do produce.; that it would be an injury to American workingmen to adopt a system that is denounced by English artizans.

A resolution was adopted inviting the advocates of free trade to a joint discussion. A committee was appointed to form a Protective Tariff organization and the meeting adjourned.

Trial of Rev. Smith for Drowning his Wife—He will be Acquitted.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, November 7.—In the trial at Geneva, Kane county, of Rev. Isaac R. Smith, for the murder of his wife by drowning her in Poplar creek, in June last, the prosecution closed their case yesterday. The evidence introduced was only circumstantial. The principal circumstances against the prisoner are that the stream wherein Mrs. Smith was drowned was not more than twenty-five to thirty feet wide, and from seventeen to twenty inches deep; that it was scarcely dark when the occurrence took place; that he had $9,000 insurance on his wife's life, and that he was building a house at the time, which would cost him $6,000, while his salary was only $700 or $800 a year, and was without other income. And further, that the accounts he gave afterward of the accident were contradictory and irreconcilable with each other.

The defence called as a witness Mrs. Bonton, sister of Mrs. Smith, whose testimony was strongly against the presumption that Smith had drowned his wife.

The Court adjourned until Monday. The prisoner will be pretty certainly acquitted.

Brakemen on a Strike—Coal Trains Collide—No One Injured.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PORT JERVIS, November 7.—The brakemen on the eastern division of the Erie railway are on a strike. One of their grievances is that the company have discharged a number who participated in the brakemen's strike four months ago, and they ask their reinstatement. They also protest against the employment of men for $1,75 per day, and have various other complaints. The strike commenced this morning, and a meeting of them is being held this evening. General Superintendent Rucker came up yesterday afternoon.

The coal train No. 2 ran into the rear of coal train No. 1 one mile west of Lackawaxen, on the Hawley branch of the Erie Railroad. The engine and six cars of train No. 2 were demolished. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping from the engine.

Destructive Fire.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLEVELAND, November 6.—A special to the *Herald* from Bellevue, Ohio, says that destructive fire occurred there at two o'clock this morning, totally destroying the business houses of N. C. & D. Davis, jewellers, the Morrell Block, Mrs. H. P. Gettey's millinery, J. Bethel, soyes and hosiery, and Ray & Watt, dry goods. Nearly all the goods were saved. The total loss in the buildings was about $12,000. Quite fully covered by insurance.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The steamer Alaska, from Aspinwall, has arrived at New York.

—Rangaboe Grecian Charge *de affairs* at San Francisco, was serinaded last night.

—The Danish Counsul is about to forward to Denmark a quantity of seed potatoes.

—The weather in Canada is cold and gloomy, with six inches of snow north of Stratford.

—The steamer City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Sunday afternoon.

—Frank M. Paxley, U. S. District Attorney for California, has forwarded his resignation to Washington.

—Hon. O. Bascom, New York Canal Commissioner, died at White Hall on Sunday morning at four o'clock.

—Fourteen deserters, confined in the barracks at Omaha, knocked down the guard on Thursday night, and escaped.

—The schooner Ariel, from Meaford, went ashore near Collingwood, Saturday night, during a heavy blow. No lives lost.

—A scouting party left Fort Sanders on Thursday to scout for Indians that have recently committed depredations in that vicinity.

—Four inches of snow fell yesterday at Covington, Va., and Greensboro, N. C. The snow storm seems to have followed the mountain range.

—Thomas N. Berry, a well known lawyer in Baltimore, was found dead in his room Saturday afternoon with a discharged pistol in his hand.

—The Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway were in Cincinnati Saturday morning, probably to secure a western connection from that point.

—The schooner Gerritt Smith, of Oswego, bound up with railroad iron, is ashore at Rondeau. The schooner Metropolis, of Chicago, is also ashore at the same place.

—The United States Astronomical Surveying party which went to Behrings Straits several months since returned to San Francisco yesterday, on their way to Washington.

—Saturday night Miss Ellen Ramsey, daughter of Mr. Francis Ramsey, Superintendent of the Welland Canal, while attempting to cross a bridge near Haldeman, accidentlhay fell off and was drowned.

—Thomas McLaughlin, Frank Malory and John Flannigan have been arrested in Boston, each charged with attempting to poison the trotting horse Frenchman, owned by the Messrs. Porter, and valued at four thousand dollars.

—The St. Louis *Republican*, gives the following as the complexion of the State Constitutional Convention of Illinois, as shown by the latest returns from that State: Republicans, 42; Democrats, 40; Conservatives, 2; Independent, 1.

—The New York grand jury is still investigating the gold conspiracy, but there is a larger array of witnesses in attendance than there was at first. No indictments have yet been presented, and it is feared the whole investigation may prove a farce.

—The trestle bridge of the Kentucky Central Railway over Bank creek, five miles from Covington, was burned Sunday afternoon. It was about one hundred and fifty feet long. It is supposed it caught fire from a locomotive. It will be restored immediately.

—The work of sinking the heavy iron columns for the piers of the iron railroad bridge over the Missouri river at Leavenworth, was commenced on Saturday. The work on the approaches to the bridge has been under way for three months past, and is now well advanced.

—At Johnsonville, Tenn., on Thursday night, D. Ford, a brakeman on the Nashville and North Western Railroad, while passing from one freight car to another fell between the two and was run over; his legs and arms were crushed to fragments

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

MONDAY, NOV. 8, 1869.

THE House Committee of Ways and Means will unanimously recommend, at the approaching session, that large additions be made to the free list in the present tariff.

THE Steubenville *Herald* subscribes to our own doubt, of the accuracy of a recent allegation that Judge BINGHAM will join the ranks of the Cuban filibusters at Washington. Those who know that gentleman best are least likely to credit this extraordinary imputation upon his political sagacity.

THE survey of the Denver branch of the Kansas Pacific Railway (formerly known as the Union Pacific Railway, E. D.,) is completed, and the work of extending that important highway to the metropolis of the mining district of Colorado is progressing vigorously. Coal veins seven and a half feet in thickness, of excellent quality, were discovered on the plains some seventy miles east of Denver.

AT THE last session of the Legislature an Act was passed to create a Board of Public Charities, to supervise all institutions to the support of which the Commonwealth contributes. This Board was to consist of five members, to serve without pay, and to appoint an Agent and a Secretary who should be compensated. A room, also, was provided for the Board in the Capitol at Harrisburg. The members of this Board, and its Agent, when acting under instructions, are to have access, for purposes of inspection, at all times, to the Penitentiaries, Houses of Refuge, Jails, Poor Houses, Lunatic Asylums, and all disciplinary and charitable institutions of the State.

On Saturday last the Governor, in conformity with the provisions of the aforesaid act, appointed as Commissioners General THOMAS L. KANE, of McKean county, Hon. GEORGE DAWSON COLEMAN, of Lebanon, JOHN WELSH, Esq., of Philadelphia, Hon. WILMER WORTHINGTON, of Chester, and Mr. FRANCIS B. PENNIMAN, of Allegheny. These appointments are to be submitted to the Senate for confirmation.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

An universally pervading belief possesses the mind of the American community that the shipping of our country has dwindled down in its proportions to the merest shadow of its former greatness, and that our flag threatens to disappear altogether from the mastheads of the merchantmen that plough the great ways of traffic between our own and foreign shores. This belief has been intensified, though in a degree, innocently perhaps, by the proceedings of a recent convention of ship builders and owners, some of the leading spirits of which startle us by proclaiming the loss of our entire shipping to be so imminent as to demand the remodeling of our impost duties and the overthrow of much of our present wise system of protection to home industry. There is grave error in all this; the shipping traffic of our country is not near so limited as we have been lead to believe from the usually received statements relative to it. Even the most truthful of these statements are only mere comparisons of the number of our own and foreign vessels engaged in foreign trade, where foreign vessels naturally have the advantage, especially while the bulk of our imports are heavier than our exports. When we apply a comparison of *tonnage*, however, the result proves much more consoling to our national pride. The year 1867 is referred to by those who prate loudest about the decline of our shipping as one of peculiar distress to this interest in our own country. Now, what say the returns for 1867?

American vessels entered	9,795
Foreign vessels entered	15,966
American tonnage	4,023,493
Foreign tonnage	4,115,575

Showing that while by the usually accepted comparison of the number of vessels, the foreign shipping seemed to exceed our own nearly *forty per cent.*, its actual excess as proved by a comparison of tonnage *was less than two and a quarter per cent.* Foreign superiority has heretofore been in small, swift sailing vessels, carrying valuable imports, but in this respect we are steadily gaining.

It would be unfair to a just conception of our shipping interests to ignore the coasting trade of our country, from which we have the following returns:

1867. Tonnage	23,365,206
1868. "	25,105,375

Showing an increase for 1868 that is nearly half as great as the entire foreign tonnage for either year, while the coasting trade in all was *five times greater* than the entire shipments by foreign vessels to our shores. Coasting trade was far more affected by the war than foreign traffic, and the slow return of American vessels to foreign trade is mainly due to the absorption of vessels, especially small ones, in the domestic traffic of country where a large vacuum was suddenly opened that required all our available shipping to fill. It is scarcely fair to overlook these items in speaking of our loss of shipping. Yankee ingenuity and perseverance are not easily crowded out of any field of enterprise.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

We adverted, on Wednesday last, to the sensational rumor that Secretary BOUTWELL, in view of an anticipated decision by the Supreme Court adverse to the legal-tender currency, is contemplating certain steps which would have the effect to forestall that decision, by placing the Treasury on a specie basis. We then observed, and it is still our opinion, that the Secretary would take no action whatever unwarranted by the financial situation; that he will aim to keep pace with events, and carefully avoid any policy which should look like forcing a premature resumption of cash payments.

We may add that this situation presents several points with which the Secretary, no matter how desirous of dispensing with mere paper values, would be entirely unable to deal, in the absence of further legislation by Congress. He may mature, as he is no doubt doing, his plans for the substitution of a four or a four and a half per cent. loan for the existing bonded debt of the government, but it is only the Federal Legislature which can give this proposition any legal effect. He cannot withdraw one dollar of the greenback currency without the same authority hereafter to be given; whatever he receives, he must again pay out, whether it be at the par of gold or not, until Congress legalizes the ultimate retirement of this kind of circulation. He would certainly not venture, without that authority, upon a financial *coup* of so radical and decisive a type as a metallic redemption would be, with results probably so marked in their effect upon the daily operations of the public finances, without an express authorization, which Congress will grant only after an exhaustive consideration of the premises. Not only the greenback currency, but the National banking system is concerned in this business, and the Secretary will be in no haste to meddle with either. He has retired three millions of the three per cent. certificates during October, not by calling them in, which the law now forbids, but by redeeming that sum, as the law permits, on the application of the holders. Until the law shall be changed, not a dollar, either of these or of the greenbacks, can be taken away from the present volume of currency. And every scheme of redemption must legally provide for their absorption at once.

In this view, legislation would also be required to provide for a supply of currency, in some other form, adequate to the necessities of the people, in addition to the $300,000,000 of gold then to be unlocked and put in circulation. Whether this shall be done by authorizing the unlimited establishment of new banks on a gold basis, by authorizing new banks with a circulation proportioned to the sum of greenbacks to be retired, or in any other mode whatever, it is clear that Congress is to be consulted before any important step can be taken by the Secretary. It is also apparent that the same authority must make provision for funding of for the more or less general the outstanding non-interest-bearing debt, in all its forms, under the new loan which the Secretary is said to contemplate.

—In the meantime, gold is settling down slowly. The effect of this, with the anticipations of the wisest financial observers, is shown in the following extract from a New York dispatch:

A shrinkage of values is slowly but steadily being recorded, and although gold has shown a sharp reaction to day, yet the belief in a permanency in present prices is not generally entertained.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

Under the law enacted at the last session of Congress, the President will nominate to the Senate, at an early day in the session ensuing, nine Judges for as many Federal Circuits into which the Republic has been divided. These offices are an entirely new creation, being an addition to the *personnel* of the former system, by which it is proposed to accelerate the course of justice in the National tribunals, and so to popularize these Courts as to meet all the public needs.

The jurisdiction of the Federal courts has, until of late years, been much more extensive than suitors or the profession have inclined to avail themselves of. But, the situation has, in that respect, undergone a marked change within the experience of the present bar. In addition to the very important and wide-reaching Admiralty-business which has, within twenty years, grown up literally from nothing, until it now spreads all over the records of these Courts, in the States watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries, we perceive that the Federal Courts have come to have the almost exclusive charge of litigations between citizens of different States, as well the sole custody of all suits involving the construction of the Federal laws. This latter class of cases is a very broad one under the Internal Revenue laws, while the increasing mercantile practice, in the interior cities, of making direct importations from foreign ports, is found to bring questions under the tariff schedules constantly before them for adjudication. The result is that the District and Circuit Courts, the latter hitherto requiring the presence of one of the Supreme Justices on the bench, have become engorged with litigations which the present judicial staff is not strong enough to dispose of, with the rapidity and care demanded by the interests of suitors and the public. And the very large number of cases in which points occur demanding consideration by the full bench of Justices at Washington, is seen to require that these higher officers shall be wholly released from their circuit duty. Here are substantially the reasons which have led to that addition to the system which Congress has recently directed.

Among the appointments to be made under the new law, the people of this, the Third Circuit, comprehending the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, are especially interested that the best possible selection shall be made for themselves. A considerable number of names, of gentlemen all of whom hold high rank in the profession, have been suggested by their friends, and by local influences, for the consideration of the Executive. We hear of five candidates in the western part of our own State, of two at least from Philadelphia, of one or more from New Jersey, and we presume that Delaware will also ask to be heard. It will certainly be difficult for the President to make a choice among the conflicting, and personally perhaps equally meritorious, claims of so many candidates. But the people of Western Pennsylvania may justly feel that other elements should not be without weight in the selection. Geographically, this portion of the circuit must contribute a very large share of the business of the Court. Politically we may insist, since it is fair to presume that the post will be entrusted to some well-known suporter of the present Administration, that a region which gave to Grant and Colfax four-fifths of the Republican majorities of the entire circuit, has therein at least a fair title to be considered by the President. New Jersey has already a Cabinet officer, and Delaware can ask for nothing on political grounds without exciting a smile. We are aware that our past experience does not flatter the official aspirations of Western Pennsylvania, but we are confident that no fault should in this respect be found with the President. We shall rely upon his sense of what is fairly due, to the Republican people of a district which embodied about all of its effective Republicanism in November 1868, and that our claims, in this respect, will have a just weight in the premises.

We are permitted to know, and deem it proper to say, that the President has not yet indicated any shadow of preference among the candidates. Of one gentleman who was named to him, he remarked that probably that gentleman was not aware of his name being so used; of the others, he has spoken, generally and individually, in the warmest terms. But he has given no promises to, nor encouraged expectations with, the friends of any particular applicant. He will nominate in December or January, and until then probably follow his usual custom and keep his own counsel. Efforts to anticipate or to embarrass his decision will have as little weight with him, as profit for the candidate who may be annoyed by such injudicious friends.

OUR SHIFTING EMPIRE.

The mere fact that the leading men in the States lying west of the original thirteen are holding conventions to concert measures for the removal of the National Capital from its present one-sided locality to some point near the centre of the Mississipi basin, although not likely to result speedily in effecting the object sought, is nevertheless a most striking evidence of the amazing progress of our country in that direction within the memory of men yet living. In the United States decades mark more changes and greater advances than ever centuries did in the nations of the old world, and thus people practically live as long as they did before the flood.

To the man who has watched closely the progress of things in this country through a period of fifty years it is exceedingly interesting to go back in memory and trace it up to the present day—from the slow-moving wagon of the emigrant of 1818 or '19, who was then seeking a new home in the far-off forests of Ohio, to the arrow-like speed of the daily, almost hourly trains which are bearing thousands of families to regions far, far beyond Ohio—from the feeble beginnings in distant territories to the present populous and mighty States into which these territories have grown—States which now claim to be the seat of empire, the centre of political power.

This continent would seem to have been so formed by its Creator as to secure infallibly this result—to lead its people onward and onward towards the setting sun. On the hard and sterile soil of New England the first progressive colony set their feet, and were soon followed by others on more Southern portions of the Atlantic border. After years of patient and disciplinary toil, people discovered that better land could be found farther westward, and better still yet farther, and to this day the end of that farther and better country has not been reached. The thousands and hundreds of thousands that have been pouring across the Mississippi and Missouri into Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, and are still going forward with unabated volume, attest this fact.

No one who has not visited that region can form any just conception of country or of the mighty movement of the country is the theatre. It is ments of which ing of the kind altogether unlike any other ever before witnessed in this power, country. Civilization, with all its and comfort, and privileges, and blessings, and with its intelligence, refinements, gaities, fashions and follies, flows on at once, sweeping away the thin scum of restless, thriftless, demi-savage population that always precedes its march.

The truth is the older communities in this country have been sifted by this immense migration. Of those of their people whose fortunes needed bettering the more ambitious and energetic—probably the more intelligent—moved on with the current, leaving those who were less so behind them. We see this in the results of the elections. Look at Iowa with its Republican majority of nearly forty thousand. Look at Kansas, where there are not Democrats enough to form a wholesome counterpoise. Look at emancipated Missouri, where not only slavery but the spirit of slavery is dead, and then we can see what manner of people are going forward. Why, in Kansas alone there are New Yorkers enough, had they remained at home, to have turned the political scale at the late election.

It will be well for the older States when the work of filling up this trans-Mississippi paradise shall be accomplished. It is by no means boundless, and before 1880 the current must necessarily begin to slacken. In Missouri there is still very much desirable land to be occupied; but at the rate people are going in a few years will suffice to do the work. In Kansas the tide must stop about 200 to 240 miles west of the Missouri; for beyond that the Plains begin, and they can never be filled by ordinary settlement. In Nebraska the arable belt work of the Missouri is still narrower than in Kansas, Iowa has already a million of a population, and the current in that direction is already materially checked. In that way something like an equilibrium will ere long be established, and then the older States will cease to be drained of their most energetic elements, and their people will be compelled to make the most of their own resources.

But when that day comes the centre of political power, and possibly the National Capital, will be far west of the Alleghenies, perhaps west of the Mississippi. The Pacific will dispute with the Atlantic for commercial supremacy, and the arena of the contest will be on the banks of the Mississippi and the Missouri. These things are not in the far future. Much is already accomplished fact, and the movements which are hurrying us on to our bright and hopeful destiny are as steady and resistless as are those which govern the procession of summer and winter, seed time and harvest.

DR. SCHAFF has reported the results of his recent mission to Europe. He saw many of the most distinguished Protestants abroad, and his invitation to the great Convention or Council, to be held in New York during next September, was favorably regarded and generally accepted. The Archbishop of Canterbury does not at present see his way clear to coming, but will correspond with Dr. Schaff on the subject hereafter. The Earl of Shaftesbury is very much interested in the movement. Dean Alvord will be happy to be present, and Mr. Spurgeon says he cannot come, but Dr. Schaff thinks he will. On the Continent he met everywhere with a cordial reception, and most of his invitations were accepted.

THE time for the annual harvest of public documents is fast coming upon us. State and National officials will give us the reports of their several departments and bureaus, at length and with a voluminousness which seems to intimate that their writers are determined to give the people who pay them the full worth of their money. A New England Governor recently issued a very short annual message and thus earned the gratitude of his constituents. From the President, we may always look with confidence for brevity, but from other officials we have no hopes. Words are cheap, and we get them in proportion. The Louisville *Journal*, in discussing this topic, declares that "the days when these official reports had weight are gone." But with this we cannot agree, for however it may be with our cotemporary we find them to be just as heavy as they ever were.

MR. PARKER PILLSBURY decides, in the *Independent*, that reconstruction is a failure, and that the reason thereof is that it began, with the negroes, where it should have left off—with political organization, with suffrage and sovereignty, when the first lessons in civilization had not been learned. Mr. P. may have in his school-boy days have seen in his "Lovell's Speaker," the words of a famous orator and statesman at the time when the spirit of '76 was warming up to the explosive point, they were something like this: "They tell us that we are weak and unable to cope with such an adversary, but when shall we be stronger? Will it be the next week or the next year? etc., etc." Almost every old boy has spoken that on "speech days" at school; it suggests queries, the answers to which might be of benefit to the correspondent of the *Independent*.

JUDGING from the weather signs we shall not have to wait very long for hard smooth ice in quantity sufficient to delight the soles of the thousands of capital skaters hereabouts. Dutch rolls will be popular, and antics on the outside edge will not be unattempted. The return of this season is always received with joy by a large portion of the community. Formerly when "the Island" and Herr's Island were the most available fields for the display of skill with the keen edged steel, the art was not so popular as now. The river winds were very likeen and cold, and accidents by drowning, to say nothing of frozen feet, were not uncommon occurrences. But now so great is the comparative comfort of the parks and rinks that skating has taken a new start, and since this renaisance, it may be regarded as one of the most luxurious among the modern arts or sciences applied to the amusement.

WE READ a statement that an observer went about London a few Sunday mornings since and discovered but one hundred and sixty-two worshippers in fourteen churches, the pastors of which receive £7,074 salary. Now, the evident purport of this paragraph is to prove that the priests of the established church in England receive exorbitant salaries. We have no idea of advocating the existing state of things in England, but fair play is a jewel and we like to see it glisten. Fourteen gentlemen, necessarily graduates of universities, receive an average of $2,500 a year each, to live, support families and dispense charities in crowded city parishes, looked upon as public almoners by the poor, and often forgotten by the rich. If these fourteen were Dissenters, would they maintain the appearance demanded of them, and do their duty for less compensation? We should like to see the statistical observer who visited fourteen churches in one morning put into the place of one of those pastors for a short time; we think he would have new light. Attacks like these, without reason, logic or charity, are often made upon ministers of all denominations, who are pretty sure to be accused of all sorts of extravagance, if they are fortunate enough to receive a salary large enough to keep them from starving.

Railway Travel in Russia.

(Correspondence of the Methodist.)

Moscow, Russia, Aug. 28, 1869.

For once, at least, the American in Russia feels at home, and that is when he is seated in one of the through American cars built by the Winans Brothers for the road between St. Petersburg and Moscow. The seats of all are very comfortable, while the first class cars are divided into little rooms, and provided with every accommodation for sleeping. There are enough people in Russia to complain that the shrewd Baltimorean firm have made immense sums of money out of the government, but no one dare say that they have not managed the road as well as possible, and that they have not been honorable and above board in the discharge of every obligation. That they charge of every obligation. the Russians, have been too shrewd for business and have understood their well, does not admit of a doubt, for when the Russian government found that they were deriving enormous profits from their management of the road, and, when after the contract had expired, a new one was made with a French company, the road was so badly managed that the aid of the Winansses was again invoked, and a contract was then closed with them, which has again proved so advantageous to them that the Russian government has just paid them six millions of rubles to be released from only the last two years of it, which, according to the original terms, should have extended to 1872. Even this was a very low price, and it is conjectured that the Winansses only accepted it with the understanding that they were to have in hand the completion and conduct of the greater part of the road already commenced to the Caspian Sea. These facts are given on the authority of a gentleman who has been connected with them in railroad management and enjoys their confidence.

The fastest train on the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow occupied twenty hours. This road was devised and ordered by the Emperor Nicholas purely for military purposes, and was therefore made in a straight line. It scarcely comes within sight of a large town during the whole distance, and there are no branches. It is now regarded by Russians as a special favor to be permitted to pay their thirteen rubles and ride over the same distance that used to occupy a week to traverse. At appropriate intervals there are splendid restaurants, probably the best on any railroad in Europe; ample time is allowed for eating. In the same rooms are offered for sale collections of objects peculiar to Russia, such as cutlery, silverware, fancy leather articles and Asiatic embroideries and gold stuffs. I enjoyed the tea at these stations more than anything else on the way, for it was, without exception, of delicious flavor. Next to brandy, tea is the national drink of the Russians. It is brought overland from the fields of Asia. In the restaurant it is served in large glass tumblers, and costs from ten to twenty cents a glass. A slice of lemon is given to those who do not wish for milk. As for sugar, the Russian does not put it into his tea or coffee, but into his mouth, and lets lump after lump dissolve as he drinks. The favorite resting place for the sugar is between the lower front teeth and the tip of the tongue, and the tea is made to pass through the sugar as through a sponge. A Russian has already given me a lesson in the art, but he has had the poor encouragement of seeing me afterward relapse into my former extra Russian barbarism.

(From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

The Last of the Penns.

In the London *Times* recently appeared the following notice:

"On the 10th of September, at Tunbridge Wells, Rev. Thomas Gordon Penn, second son of the late Granville Penn, Esq., of Stoke Park, Buckinghamshire, aged 64.

Few who read this meagre obituary know that the gentleman in question was the last male descendant of William Penn bearing the name of his illustrious ancestor, yet such is the fact. Thus far the writer has seen no further allusion to his memory. Why this apathy and indifference?

When Richard Penn, a brother of the Rev. Thomas Gordon Penn, died in 1863, his obituary was duly copied in our papers. When another brother, the late Granville John Penn, visited Philadelphia, he was tendered the freedom of the city, and eventually his death also was respectfully noticed. Now, however, when the last of the race passes away, there is none to do him reverence. It is due to the memory of the founder of Pennsylvania that some notice should be taken of the death of his last direct male descendant.

'Tis true that Thomas Gordon Penn did not wear a bag wig—that he did not dress in drab—that he did not live in Letitia Court, or the old Slate Roof House. 'Tis true that he never wandered over the broad domain of Pennsbury Manor, or sat quietly in his great arm-chair in the porch of this manor, gazing upon the Delaware and musing over his infant colony and his own troubles. 'Tis equally true that he never offered rewards for gory scalps, as did Governor John Penn, or cheated the natives out of their land, by doubtful, bogus deeds and rascally "walks," as did Thomas Penn. But for all this, should not some steps be taken to respect his memory in a memorial or brief biography? Why could not the Historical Society take the matter in hand? Thomas Gordon Penn was a clergyman in the Church of England, though of late years he became imbecile, and retired from public life.

Some time ago a paper called "An Evening with the Penns" was read before the Historical Society, which, by all means, should have been published, but was not; and we are not much mistaken when we assert that many of our citizens would be glad to see it soon reproduced in our magazines or newspapers. Cannot the author of the paper referred to also furnish a memorial of the late Thos. Gordon Penn? More than this: cannot both appear in tangible form? Let us hear from him. CORN PLANTER.

A Good Game.

[From the American Builder.]

There is a simple and very interesting play to which our young folks have given the name of "Verbarium," and which has had a remarkable effect, within our observation, in stimulating the faculty of language in many somewhat sluggish brains. A number of persons—the more the merrier—are provided with pencils, and a word chosen as the verbatim, which each writes at the head of his sheet. The object of the game is to draw out the vast number of words which lie folded up, as it were, in the verbarium, and this is accomplished, amid much excitement, and amusement, in the following manner: Let us suppose, for instance, that the word chosen is "treason." One of the company is appointed time keeper; and the signal being given, each writes as rapidly as possible all the words beginning with a "T" which can be spelled with the letters of the verbarium.

At the end of the two minutes the time-keeper calls "time!" and the eager pencils are obliged to stop. The company then read, in order, the words they have written. As each word is read, those who have not written it call out "no," and those who have it cross it out from their lists, and place opposite to it a number of credits, equal to the number of defaulters. If three persons, for instance, fail to have the word "tea," the rest take three credits. Two minutes are then devoted to words beginning with "R," and so on, until the whole verbarium is exhausted, when each player counts the aggregate number of credits, and the one who has the largest number is declared the winner.

The possibilities of fun in this game do not all appear from a dry description like the foregoing.

The lamentations of those who, in their zealous pursuits of complicated anagrams, have overlooked the simplest combinations; the shouts of laughter that attend the defeat of an attempt to impose triumphantly some word that "isn't in it;" the appeals to the dictionary to settle disputed questions, and a hundred other lively little incidents of the game, render it the most popular with old and young that has ever been introduced into the parlor.

To illustrate the extensive range of language which this simple amusement covers, it is only necessary to say that not less than one hundred words may be derived in this way from "treason," which is, after all, not a good verbarium.

Try verbarium, and you will find it infallibly successful as a means of amusement, while it is as we have pointed out, highly useful.

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
Discharge
from the Ears,
Polypus,
Buzzing and
Singing Noises
in the head,
Diseases of
the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh
of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Rachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption,
as well as Diseases
of the Heart and
the Digestive
Apparatus,
Nererosis,
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tan Morphew,
Scrofula,
and the various
Diseases of
the Skin and Hair.

KEYSER would respectfully invite those who have failed to get Relief from other sources to inquire into his mode of treatment.

THE SHIVERING SEASON.

It is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of Fever and Ague a light visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence; while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressing complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with remittent fever, or any other epidemic produced by malaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS taken in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these distempers. This admirable invigorant has no equal, agreeable, and possessing more virtues than any other assisting rarer medicinal properties, will break up the partonic at present known, will cure fever in paroxysms of intermittent or remittent, in the from forty eight hours to ten days. Also, in universal lassitude from districts where periodical fevers have been combatted with this powerful vegetable Chologogue. In a thievish neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by aerial poison they reidom take the trouble to put their bodies in a state of defence against the subtle enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consuming with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an absolute, speedy and infallible specific for your distressing malady.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The people of Allegheny and adjoining townships are respectfully notified that the third of a series of Public Meetings will occur this evening in the COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH, on Water street, Allegheny, THURSDAY, Nov. 11th, for the purpose of completing preliminary measures to send delegates to the COLORED MEN'S NATIONAL LABOR CONVENTION, which will assemble in Washington City, D. C., the first Monday of December, 1869. The meeting will be organized at 7½ o'clock P. M., when several prominent persons will deliver addresses. All persons, of both sexes, who are favorable to the adjustment of the great question of labor, with reference to both races, are cordially invited to be present and participate in the deliberations of the meeting.

BENJAMIN F. PULPRESS,
MOSES HOWARD,
JOHN F. LUCAS,
CHARLES JACKSON,
nov8 S. A. NEALE, Ch. of Com. W. & M.

OFFICE CITIZENS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 4th, 1869.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Citizens Passenger Railway Company of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at M. Moriarty's, 141 Wood street, on MONDAY, Nov. 15th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M., when time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
nov8:q14d&F1 D. P. CORWIN, Secty.

OFFICE PEOPLES PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 4th, 1869.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Peoples Passenger Railway Company of the City of Pittsburgh will be held at M. Moriarty's, 141 Wood street, on MONDAY, November 15th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
nov8:q14d&F1 D. P. CORWIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 4th, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Monongahela House, MONDAY, November 15th, 1869, at 7½ o'clock A. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
nov8:q9 WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the

JONES FERRY COMPANY

Will be held at the office of A. D. SMITH & Bro., No. 94 Water street, on MONDAY, November 8th, at 11 o'clock, at which time and place an Election for Directors will be held, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting. W. M. HERBERT, Secretary.
oct28:q8

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO., PITTSBURGH, Oct 28, 1869.

AN ELECTION for THIRTEEN DIRECTORS

To serve for the ensuing year, will be held at THE OFFICE,

No. 92 Water Street,

On TUESDAY, 9th day of November Next,

Between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

oct28:q45 WM. P. KERBERT, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

WARREN AND VENANGO OIL COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 87 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on and after Nov. 15th, 1869, until which day the transfer books of the Company will remain closed. By order of the Board,

J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.
Nov. 1, 1669. nov5:q38

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, November 4d, 1869.

THE PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst., the Bank assuming the Government tax of 5 per cent.
nov3:q36 W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Nov. 3d, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held THIS DAY, a Dividend of FIVE DOLLARS ($5 00) per share was declared, payable forthwith, free of National tax.

D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.
nov4:q45

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT.,

Free of all taxes, payable on or after the 10th inst.
no2:q49 A. LONG, Assistant Cashier.

CITIZEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 2, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst., the Bank assuming the Government tax of 5 per cent.
no2:q36 J. E. BRADY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable at the office of the Treasurer in Sharpsburg forthwith.

JNO. REED, Treasurer.
SHARPSBURG, Oct. 7, 1869. oct30:71

THE IRON CITY NATIONAL BANK OF Pittsburgh, Nov. 1, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital stock, out of the profits of the last Six Months, payable free of Government Tax to Stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst.
no2:q36 J. MAGOFFIN, Cashier.

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1869.

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of

FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS,

upon each share of the Capital Stock, out of the EARNED profits of the last six months, free of Government and state taxes, payable to stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
no2:q42 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

At Lowest Prices,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW DRESS GOODS
In Great Variety,
EMBRACING MANY DECIDED BARGAINS.

New Striped Shawls,
New Plaid Shawls,
New Paisley Shawls.

Good Bargains in Black Alpacas.

Black and
Colored Velveteens,
Ladies', Children's and
Men's Underwear,
Hats and Bonnets,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Handkerchiefs,
Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies' Stockings & Gloves,
Children's Stockings
and Gloves,
Cloth Skirts,
Balmoral Skirts,
Wool Knit Hoods,
Scarfs, Mitts, &c.,
Knit Jackets and Sacques,
Men's Gloves,
Socks, Collars, &c.

ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

7-40 GOLD BONDS.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.
Offer a limited amount of the
CHICAGO, DANVILLE
AND
VINCENNES
Railroad Company's
FIRST MORTGAGE
Sinking Fund Bonds,
At 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The whole issue is $4,500,000, or less than $18,000 per mile of completed road, and is secured by First Mortgage upon 180 miles of Railroad, including equipment, franchises, and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

This loan, together with the $2,100,000 Capital Stock already taken, furnishes ample means to build and equip the entire line, including rolling stock and every requisite outfit of a first-class railroad. Fifty-five miles, from Chicago to Momence, are completed and in operation, and much of the remaining portion is in a state of forwardness.

These Bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty years to run, and pay 7 per cent. semi-annual interest in gold, or nearly ten per cent. in currency.

BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
Are payable in New York city, in
UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

These Bonds offer peculiar advantages to investors. The holders of Government securities or Pacific Railroad Bonds may exchange them at a handsome profit. The holder of $10,000 in Governments may exchange them for $12,000 in these bonds, and receive $500 to $600 cash on the exchange. Then instead of six per cent gold interest on $10,000, and a still lower rate after their maturity, he will receive 7 per cent, gold, for forty years, on $12,000—*a difference in profit that will in the end nearly equal the face of the bond.*

The holder of a Pacific Railroad bond may sell—perhaps at a small loss—and re invest in a bond of this road and receive 7 per cent. gold interest for forty years, instead of 6 per cent. gold for thirty years. *The extra one per cent. profit on his investment would, as a sinking fund, at compound interest, amount to the par value of the bond itself.*

Starting at Chicago, the C., D. & V. Railroad extends in a southerly direction to the eastern counties of Illinois, the whole adjacent country being well settled and unsurpassed in richness of soil by any of the prairie States. For nearly one-third its length, the road passes through

Broad and Rich Coal Fields,

that will abundantly supply Chicago with the best coal at a low price, for generations to come. It brings the CELEBRATED BRAZIL MINES, whose coal is unequalled for the manufacture of iron, ninety miles nearer to the city of Chicago, which henceforward may become the greatest iron manufacturing and distributing center in the country.

The road receives a large volume of freight as fast as it is opened for business, and a very moderate estimate upon its local business only, gives a net revenue equal to nearly

THREE TIMES THE SUM
Required for the
Interest and Sinking Fund
upon the ENTIRE ISSUE OF ITS BONDS. (See pamphlet.)

The through traffic must add considerably to this, as the road forms part of the

SHORTEST THROUGH LINE
from Chicago, via Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville and Nashville, to New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola.

Pamphlets in more complete detail, with maps, can be had of us on application, or of our Agents in Pittsburgh.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
75 FOURTH AVENUE.

Adhering to our positive rule never to offer anything for sale which we do not ourselves believe to be good, we add that we have personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, and its full character and capacity for verifying the foregoing estimates; the result of which is, that we offer these securities with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
MERCHANTS,
54 *Cliff street, New York,*
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

1870. DIARIES. 1870.

Pocket and Counting House,
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN & CO.,
Cor. Wood St. and Third Avenue.

HAIR JEWELRY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Persons desiring to have Hair Jewelry made for holiday presents, would do well to leave their orders now, to be sure to have them in proper time. We have a sample book, from which you can select anything in the Jewelry line you wish made.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—Evening CLASSES commence NOVEMBER 2d. TERMS—Freehand Drawing, $3 per month; class in Mechanical Drawing, $5 per month.
Apply at School Rooms, corner Wood street and Sixth Avenue.
oc29 HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE POPULAR BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At $3, Pair Good White Blankets,
At $3, Pair Good Gray Blankets,
At $4, pair good 11-4 White Blankets,
At $5, pair good 12-4 White Blankets,
At 1.25, White Merino Underskirts,
At $1,50, Embossed Cloth Skirts, good Colors,
At 87½c. Waterproof Cloth,
At $1.00 Waterproof Cloth,
At $1.00 Black Waterproof Cloth,
At $1,00, Brown Waterproof Cloth,
At 12½c. Barred Shirting Flannel,
At 22c. Double Width Country Flannel,
At 20c, All-wool Red Flannel,
At 25c. Heavy Twilled Bar'd Flannel,
At 25c. double width Alpacas & Poplins,
At 6¼c. Calico Remnants,
At 12½c. Good Yard Wide Muslins.

LARGE STOCK OF
Heavy Country Flannels,
White Country Blankets,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Shirting Flannels.

Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

RAMALEY'S

H

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Thaw, Jr., James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lee, Jr., John Floyd, John M. Murland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myl6

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1869.

Money closed easy at 4@6 per cent. on call. Discounts very stringent. The receivership of the Gold Exchange Bank has been vacated. The bank statement is remarkable. The legal tender reserve is lower than for a long time past. Loans, $252,790,450; increase, $1,850,617. Specie, $25,219,066; increase, $3,292,120. Circulation, $34,186,063; increase, $52,414. Deposits, $182,661,810; increase, $2,152,958. Legal tenders, $29,957,599; decrease, $2,220,281. Sub-Treasury received $2,392,952 for customs during the week, and paid $5,693,760 on account of interest. It is announced that the Assistant Treasurer has now a plentiful supply of currency. Sterling quiet at 83½@83¾. Gold lower; opened at 127¼, touched 127¼, fell to 126¾, and closed at 126¾@126¾. Government bonds firm: Coupons of '81, 118@118½; do '62, 116¾@116¾; do '64, 113½@113¾; do '65, 113¾@113¾; do new, 115¾@115¾; do '67, 113¾@116; do '68, 115½@116¼; 10 40s, 107¾@107¾; currency 6s, 107¾@108.

State bonds dull but firmer, and North Carolina special tax bonds alone are active. Missouri 6s, 87½; old Tennessees, 60; new, 53½; old Virginias, 58½; Louisiana 6s, old 65; new, 60; Levee 6s, 59¾; old North Carolinas, 46; new, 37½; Special Tax, 4½.

Railroad and other stocks higher, but lost part of the advance late in the afternoon, under the rumor of an unfavorable bank statement. At the close the market was firm, the statement proving better than was expected.

Five-twenty prices—Coaton, 51¾; Cumberland, 27; Muriposa, 7¾; preferred, 15¼; Western Union Telegraph, 46¼; Pacific Mail, 61¾; Adams Express, 57¼; Wells and Fargo, 20; American, 35¼; United States, 53; New York Central, 183½; Erie, 28¾; preferred, 49¾; Harlem, 135½; preferred 142; Hudson River, 179¾; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Central, 120¼; Michigan Southern, 90¾; Illinois Central, 136; Pittsburgh, 85; Northwestern, 71¼; preferred, 83; Rock Island, 104½; St. Paul, 70; preferred, 83¾; Wabash, 62¼; preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 93¼; Terre Haute, 28; preferred, 58; Chicago and Alton, 149; preferred, 148; Ohio and Mississippi, 27¾; C. C. & C., 76½.

Mining shares dull.

Boston Copper prices—Calumet, 54; Copper Falls, 4; Franklin, 10¾; Hecla, 80; Quincy, 225.

Imports for the week—Dry Goods, $1,239,156; general merchandise, $3,189,297.

Sub-Treasury balance, $95,412,312.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 7, 1869.

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 126¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 118; Five-Twenties: 1862, 115½; do. 1864, 113½; do. 1865, 113¾; Ten-Fortys, 107¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 115¾; do. do. 1867, 116; do. do. 1868, 115¾; Due Compounds, —; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 107¾; Lake Superior 96.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 6, 1869.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

There is no abatement in the sensitiveness and excitement which has prevailed in oil circles for the last week or two; indeed, the feeling instead of dying out seems to be increasing. It was expected last week that after the October contracts had been settled, that the market, would quiet down and, possibly, prices decline, but thus far these expectations have been realized. The "bulls," notwithstanding it has been reported that their backs had been broken, are still in the ascendancy, and at present are having matters pretty much their own way. They own, and, it is reported, control the great proportion of the oil, both here and in the east, and instead of letting up as some had been led to believe, they appear to be putting the screws down with a vengence. Furthermore, they are credited with having a very large figure and are buying and paying for all the oil that offers, and that, too, at the very material advance, and the general impression seems to be that, for the present at least, they are masters of the situation, and that they can put prices as high almost as they desire. Right, here, however, comes in a point, which it may not be out of place to look after, we refer to *unloading*. The "bull ring" as it is familiarly termed, and as already noted, are carrying a very large stock of oil, and which it is fair to presume will have to be sold, sooner or later; and there are those who believe that as soon as not a few who hold the market, or as this oil is thrown upon the market, or as soon as the "bulls" manifest a desire to sell, the market will not stand, but will, of necessity, weaken and decline. This is a very important consideration, and there are a few who would like to know when this will occur, when this oil will be thrown upon the market. These are some of the important points made on both sides, and as such we give them.

Receipts crude this week, 20,457; last week, 17 842; January 1st to date, 751,291; same time in 1868, 973,811. Exports refined this week, 18,503; last week, 30,557; January 1st to date, 504,750; same time last year, 606,105. Stocks this week, crude, 29,500; refined, 19,000; last week, 25,000 bbls crude and 16,500 bbls refined.

As will be seen by the above, the exports of refined, compared with last week, have fallen very materially, but this was not unexpected, as the advance in freight went into force on Monday, and Cleveland has commenced to ship oil to Philadelphia, one train of some twenty-nine cars having passed through here on Thursday, and it is said that for the present, at least, the bulk of her product, will be forwarded to that market, and will pass through Pittsburgh.

The Titusville *Herald* of Friday refers to the "bull" ring as follows: It is quite evident from the appearance of the markets that the "bulls" have prices pretty much in their own hands, and equally evident that they have a good deal of actual oil on hand and are holding it out of the markets, else there would be more activity. As the movement has progressed, spot oil has become scarcer in all the markets, and to-day the offerings were very light. How long the dealers who are manipulating the market will continue their present tactics, and how high prices will be forced before they conclude to become "bears," are questions of the first importance, but, probably, questions that none, not even the "bulls" themselves, can answer. The feeling on the Creek was strong, and excited at the close. The local dealers and the shippers were "bulls" all day, and the desire appeared to be universally for higher prices. To strengthen the market as much as possible without having to purchase oil, the bidding process was resorted to. Bids for round lots at inside prices, at which it was known there were no sellers, were made with unusual freedom, which made it appear as if there were twenty buyers for every lot of oil.

CRUDE.

The market to day was quiet but strong, and prices are fully sustained. Sales 1,000 bbls on spot (40 to 45 gravity) at 17½; 2,000 do (40 to 46) at 16¾; and 1,000 (40 to 46) at 16¾. November and December, as well as buyer and seller options, this year, have undergone no quotable change compared with Friday.

REFINED.

Sale 500 each, December to March at 34½; 1,000 December at 35; 500 do at 35¼; November quoted at 36½ bid and 37 asked; December 35; January to March, 34¼ bid; December to March 34½.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE BY A. V. R. R.

Eclipse Oil Refining Co, 180, on account Jas McCutcheon: Wagner & Leech 480, on account G. S. Thomas; Vista Oil Works 180, on account Owston & Sowers; National Refining & Storing Co, 240, on account J. Minnhall; Penn Oil Works 480, on account Bess & Bro; Gantzer, Hepler & Co. 640 on account Owston & Sowers; Spray Oil Works 160, on account Owston & Sowers; Fairview Oil Works 640, on account Owston & Sowers; Spray Oil Works 480, on account E H Long.

Total.....3,440 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED BY A. R. R. R.

J. M. Ritter 161 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Livingston, Irwin & Co., 180 bbls ref. oil to Wm. Lincoln, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 130 bbls oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Works 246 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

H. W. Morgan & Co., 47 bbls tar to Gardiner, Neltry & Co., Harrisburg.

Total refined.....614 bbls. Tar.....47 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Fleming & Co. 111 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Mentzer, H. & Co; 262 bbls refined to Waring King & Co., Phila.

Reider & Pierce 6 bbls paraffine to F. Reider, New Bedford, Mass.

Total.....327 bbls

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 6, 1869.

Business generally has been dull during the past week, at least most of the flour grain and grocery houses report it so, and they ought to know, and what is worse still there are no indications at present of any immediate improvement. Owing to the railroad discrimination against Pittsburgh, our merchants have no chance to extend their business, but are obliged to confine their operations to this locality, and with a strong competition for local trade, there is little or nothing in it, as margins are cut down to almost nothing. There is, however, a fair local demand for all of the leading articles, but as already intimated, there are so many working for it, that there is nothing in it, when secured. We were in hopes that the Penna. RR. Company would accede to the proposition made by our merchants, they asked for nothing but what was fair and just, but in this, we regret to state, we are likely to be disappointed.

APPLES—In steady demand and notwithstanding the receipts continue liberal, prices are fully sustained. We continue to quote at $2,50@3,50 per bbl, for fair to choice.

BUTTER—Is in good supply but the fact that there is some inquiry for shipment to New York, tends to keep prices up; we continue to quote at 28@32, for good to choice.

BEANS—$2,50@3 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4½@5 cents.

CHESTNUTS—Dull; $4,50@4,75.

CLOVERSEED—Is selling from $7 to $9 per bbl, according to quality and size of bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $9@12 as to quality, and $15@16 for "Sackett's" Seibe berries.

CARBON OIL—Strong and prices advancing; we now quote standard brands at 31½@32, in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from 18@21, the outside figure for New York Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. Apples, 8@10 cts; Peaches, 9@10 for quarters, and 12@13 for halves.

EGGS—No fresh packed in market; pickeled, 25@27.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and devoid of anything new or important—demand light and entirely local. We continue to quote good to choice winter wheat brands at $5,00@6,50.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and unchanged, $1,15@1,18 for good to prime red. Oats in fair demand with sales on wharf and track at 46@47, and 48@50 in store. Rye is nominal at 90@95. New crop of corn is offering at 70@75 and dull. Prime old ear scarce. Barley is dull and there are no regular quotations.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $15@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2 25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Sales of extra No. 1, at $1,42@1,45, and No. 2, at $1,05@1,08.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

POTATOES—Peach Blows are scarce and higher, 55@60c per bushel. Sweets are quoted at $3,50@4 per bbl.

PEAS—Dull: $3 per bushel.

POULTRY—Sales of live chickens, by the coop, at 50@55 cts per pair.

PROVISIONS—Season is about over, and prices entirely nominal.

SEEDS—Sales of flaxseed at $2,30, and but little offering in this market. Timothy Seed is dull and nominal at $4@4¼. Nothing doing in clover seed.

SALT—Is firmer with sales of car load lot at $1,8, per bbl.

STRAW—Sales at $12@15 per ton.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Cotton heavy and ¼c lower; sales of 3,000 bales, at 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 16,995 bbls; market 5@10c lower; sales of 7,900 bbls, at $5.10@5,30 for superfine State and western, $5,45@6,10 for extra State, $5,30@6,15 for extra western, $5,15@5,75 for white wheat extra, $5,60@6,25 for R. H. O., $6,25@6,75 for extra St. Louis, and $7,00@9,00 for good to choice do. Rye Flour quiet; sales of 300 bbls at $4,75@6,10. Corn Meal in moderate request; sales of 500 bbls Marsh's Calorie on private terms. Whiskey lower, at 5,50 for western and $1,10@1101½ for free. Wheat: receipts 228,346 bush; market heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 2,000 bush, at $1,12 for inferior No. 3 spring, $1,27 for No. 2 do, $1,35 for No. 1 do, $1,40@1,20 for winter red Illinois, $1,41 for amber State, $1,60 for white Kentucky, $1,38@1,40 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet. Barley heavy and lower; sales of 31,000 bushels at $1,08@1,12 for two rowed State, $1,32½ for Canada East. Barley malt quiet; sales of 500 bush State at $1,30. Corn: receipts of 58,559 bush; opened heavy and without decided change; sales of 54,000 bush at 95@97c for unsound mixed western, 99c@$1.04 for sound do. Oats: receipts of 183,969 bush; 1@2c lower; sales of 78,000 bush at 61@64½c for new southern and western, chiefly 61@63½c. Rice firm at 7¼@8¾c for Carolina. Coffee quiet. Linseed oil quiet at 95@98c in cases and barrels. Sugar steady; sales of 600 hhds at 11@11¾c for Cubs, 11½@12¼c for Porto Rico. Molasses steady. Petroleum less active at 20@20¼c for crude, and 36c for refined. Coal quiet. Leather: hemlock sole steady at 30@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Wool steady, with sales of 275,000 pounds at 47@47½c for domestic fleece, and 35@48c for pulled. Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 46¼@47½c. Sheathing copper quiet at 32c; ingot copper quiet and firm at 26¼@26¾. Pig iron more active and lower for Scotch; sales at 35@37; American steady with moderate inquiry at $37@40. Bar Iron quiet at $85 for refined English and American; sheet dull at 11@12c, gold, for Russia. Nails quiet, with sails at 4¾c for cut, 6¼c for clinch and 26@30c for horse shoe. Pork dull and heavy, with sales 370 bbls at $29,75@30 for mess; closing at $30 for prime, $29@29,50 for prime and $26,50@27 for prime mess. Beef quiet, with sales 380 bbls at $6@13 for new plain mess and $12@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef heavy, with sales 150 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess and $29@32 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet, with sales 60 bbls at 26@28c for old and 30@32c for new. Cut meats quiet and heavy, with sales 115 pcks at 14¼@15 for shoulders and 17@19c for hams. Middles dull and nominal. Lard a shade firmer, with sales 320 tierces at 16¾@17¾c for steam and 17¾@18¾ for kettle rendered; also, sales 1,500 tierces at 17¾c, seller for January and February, at 16¼c. Butter dull at 26@35c for Ohio and 35@46c for State. Cheese dull at 17@18.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5@10c lower. Wheat slightly in buyers' favor, with a moderate export and limited speculative demand. Rye dull at $1,04@1,07. Oats lower and heavy at 62@63c for western. Corn quiet at 94@98c for unsound, and 99c@$1,03½ for sound mixed western. Pork dull at $30 for mess. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats and Bacon dull and heavy. Lard quiet at 17¼@17¾c for fair to prime steam. Eggs 33@35c, and 29@30c for limed.

CHICAGO, November 6.—Wheat quiet and firmer and prices are 2@2½c higher; sales No. 1 at 92@93c; No. 2 opened at 90¼c but subsequently weakened and fell to 89c closing at 89¼@89½c; this afternoon the market is dull at 89c seller November for No. 2. Corn more active and 1@1½c higher; sales No. 1 at 67c; No. 2 at 65¾@66c; reacted at 66¾@67c closing at 65½@66¼c for No. 2; this afternoon the market is dull at 66c seller November for No. 2. Oats steady and firm at 37@37¼c for No. 2 and 37@37½c for rejected, closing at 38¼@38c for No. 2. Rye quiet and firmer at 75c for No. 1 Indiana; 66@67¼c for No. 2, closing at the outside figure for strictly fresh. Barley dull and nominal at 95c for No. 2. Highwines very dull, closing nominal at $1. Sugar sold at 13¼@14¾c for common to prime Cuba. Provisions quiet and rather active. Mess pork steady, at $28 cash, and $25,75@26 seller January. Lard steady at 16¼c; other descriptions inactive and nominally unchanged. Freights firm and steady at 10¼c for corn to Buffalo. Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 5,125 bbls flour, 107,496 bush wheat, 62,850 bush corn, 44,693 bush oats, 3,308 bush rye, 1,288 bush barley. Shipments: 4,669 bbls flour, 78,043 bush wheat, 50,376 bush corn, 14,982 bush oats, 3,200 bush rye, 1,287 bush barley, 2,925 hogs

CINCINNATI, November 6.—Flour 25c lower and dull; extra $4,75@6; family $5,25@5,50. Wheat dull. No. 1 red winter $1,10. Corn in good demand; sound 70@72c; damaged, at 45@50c. Oats dull; quiet at 50c. Barley dull; fall $1,50@1.52 Cotton dull and lower; middling 24¼c. Tobacco scarce and firm at full rates. Whisky dull. Mess Pork dull at $31; stock nearly exhausted. Bacon dull, with sales of 15c for shoulders and 19¼c for clear sides; stock about 300 hhds; new bulk means about half cured are held at 12½, 16¾ and 16¾c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides, but there were no sales. Lard dull, old at 16½c, new kettle 17c; steam at 16¼@16½c for any demand. Butter steady at 30@35c for fresh. Eggs firmer, sales at 29c. Cheese firm and in good demand at 17½ to 19c. Linseed oil at 90@92c and dull. Lard oil dull and unchanged, current make $1,37@1,42. Petroleum steady at 33@34c for refined. Hogs in light supply, and in demand at $6,50@10,25. Receipts but 1,000. Gold: 130¾, buying 130¼, selling. Exchange dull 1-10 discount buying.

ST. LOUIS, November 6.—Tobacco, good demand but offerings are light and prices unchanged. Cotton, quiet sales at 24c. Hemp, quiet and firm sales, undressed at $1,30@1,55. Flour, very dull and business small; fall superfine at $4@5 and small lots in various grades ranging from $4 to $7,00. Wheat, dull and unsettled for low and medium, and quiet and firmer for best qualities, small lot No. 2 spring wheat in sacks at 86c, No. 2 red fall wheat at 96@100c, No. 1 do. at $1,08@1,10, choice at $1,12½@1,25, choice white at $1,25@1,35. Corn, dull and easier, old mixed in bulk at 68, yellow at 72c, and white at 75c; sacks 2c more; and choice yellow at 81@82c. Oats, dull and lower at 46@47c. Bacon, best grades firmer, choice Iowa at 12c, prime to choice Minnesota at 15@25c. Rye dull at 65@66c. Whisky dull and lower at $1,05. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Provisions, only small order business doing; pork sold at $29 for new dry salt; shoulders at 13c, clear sides at 16¾c. Bacon; clear sides at 19¾@20c. Lard dull; prime steam at 16¼c. Receipts, flour 8,500 bbls, wheat, 29,200 bush, corn, 4,200 bush, oats, 26,300 bush, barley, 13,800 bush, rye, 2,300 bush.

NEW ORLEANS, November 6.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 24¼c; sales 2250 bales; receipts 4015, exports—foreign 3120 bales, coastwise 1303 bales. Fleur firmer; superfine $5,25; double extra $5,62½@5,75; tripple extra $6@6,25. Corn, white, $1,15. Oats 65@66. Bran $1,10. Hay scarce and quoted at $2@2,50. Pork, $31. Bacon—sides and shoulders 17½c; clear rib 20¼c; clear sides 20½c; hams, sugar cured, —c. Lard 18@20c. Sugar, prime, 13¼c. Molasses 83@86c. Whisky $1,20. Coffee, prime, 16¾@17c; stock 16,000 bags. Gold 127. Exchange Sterling 137½. New York Sight par.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—Receipts—flour 6,000 bbls, barley 4,000 bu. Shipments—192,000 bu, corn 40,000 bu, oats 27,000 bu, barley 10,000 bu. Freights—22½c on wheat, 19c on corn and 12c on oats to New York. Flour neglected. Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn dull but firmer at 70@72c for No. 2 western. Oats active at 53c; car lots western at 58@58c. Oats dull; sales 3,000 bu western at 53c. Rye nominal. Barley dull and nominal at $1,02@1,08. Pork dull at $30,50 for mess. Lard dull and unchanged. Hogs in light supply, and in demand at $6,50@10,25. Receipts but 1,000. Gold: 130¾, buying 130¼, selling. Exchange dull 1-10 discount buying.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, November 6.—146 bbls apples, Kramer & Bohn; 3 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 2 do ore, Rees, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, Coleman Rahm & Co; 1 do do, Chess, Smith & Co; 1 do lumber, W W Rigdon; 1 do do, G A Mundrof; 1 do do, Cronlow & Co; 1 do do, W F Richardson; 125 bbls apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 25 do oil, W Flacens & Son; 50 cases lye, Geo, Colhoun; 20 bdls broom handles, 11 cases tobacco, E Hazleton; 20 do do, John Fullerton, 5 pkgs do, H Painter; 6 do do, Pittfield Bro; 100 bbls oil, J Speer; 5 pkgs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 10 pkgs pail barley, Strickler & Morlegs; 273 bbls apples, Head & Metzgar; 1 car barley, J M Carson; 1 car oats, Graham & Marshall; lot stoneware, Munhall & Co; 8 bbls cider, R W Thompson; 20 bgs cheese, Day & Co; 120 bbls oil, J Christy; 50 bbls apples, Geo B McConnell; 80 do do, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 364 do do, 15 pails applebutter, H Rea Jr; 4 sks potatoes, W J Steel & Bro, 1 car barley, Z Wainwright; 18 bbls apples, F Schild.

ALLEGHENY STATION November 6.—1 car shipstuff, R Knox & Son; 1 car wheat, M K Kennedy & Bro; 3 cars corn, Gerage, Ralya & Robertson; 3 cars metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 2 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 3 do coopergds, J M Hemphill; 4 cars limeston, Superior Iron Co; 4 bbls onions, 4 bgs flour, 22 bgs oats, Sam Pryel; 2 cars metal, Lewis, Bailey & Dalzell; 1 car barley, Gilmore, Neeb & Co; 1 car barley, Mercer & Robison; 21 bgs potatoes, John Spear; 1 car lumber, S McQuewan; 1 car mill feed, Geo Stewart; 1 do corn, A J Bayless; 1 car ore Pgh Iron & Forge Co; 716 pigs lead, F W Gerdts; 2 cars barley, J Rhodes & Co; 50 bbls apples, C Koenig.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD, November 6,—6 bbls silow, Mr Hasley; 99 carboys acid, 1 car do, Pittsburgh Acid Works; 7 sks potatoes, 1 do cabbage, 1 do apples, W Piffer; 9 sks potatoes, W Seibert; 71 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Co; 25 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman R & Co; 100 bbls bourbon, Braun & Wagner; 250 bbls tar, Lockhart Frew & Co,

RIVER NEWS.

The river remains unchanged at this point, with scant 30 inches in the channel. The weather yesterday was decidedly wintrish, being stormy and cold with frequent snow squalls.

The Bolle left for Parkersburg on Saturday afternoon, and the New State for Wheeling, and the Camella for St. Louis departed on Sunday morning.

—The Lorena arrived at Cairo Thursday with a good trip.

—The Bellevernon is leading at Cincinnati for New Orleans.

—The Sallie was to have left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Friday.

—The Great Republic passed by Memphis for New Orleans on Wednesday of last week.

—The Sallie left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Friday evening. Pilots, Hughes and Whitten.

—T he steamer Lydia Worrell and Pioneer are offered for sale. They are both lying at New Orleans.

—The H. A. Jones arrived at Cincinnati on Thursday and was to have left for New Orleans on Friday.

—The H. M. Shreve arrived at St. Joseph last Saturday with that portion which was saved of the sunken Sally.

—The New State was aground at Rowley Chute on Saturday and did not arrive until it was late in the day.

—Frank Murray, second pilot of the Stonewall, reported among the lost in the late disaster, turned up Tuesday, at St. Louis, alive and well,

—Capt. Robinson proposes to load the Glasgow at Cincinnati for Arkansas river whenever she is released by the Memphis Packet Company.

—A late Memphis dispatch says: Steamer Linton, sunk recently in the Arkansas river, has broken in two. The boiler deck sunk last week, lies in 15 feet of water.

—The "outside" pilots at St. Louis have formed what they call "The Mississippi Valley Pilots' Commercial and Co-operative Association." They have rooms at the corner of Vine and the levee, Captain Dave Haney is President, and Thomas E. Jerrison Secretary.

—The Evansville *Journal*, of Wednesday, says: Captain Houghton, Local Inspector at Louisville, inspected and condemned the boilers of the steamer Evansville, yesterday, consequently that steamer did not leave for Green river, as she was announced to do. She had a large amount of freight on board before the inspection was made. It was pretty rough on Capt. Van Meter, but we suppose he has no recourse except to get new boilers.

—We clip the following from the St. Louis *Times*: Mr. Ned. Fulkerson, one of the Pilots of the Stonewall, in a statement to the *Democrat* yesterday, says: There was a boat passed down during the conflagration, but did not stop. Does Mr. Fulkerson or Mr. Washington tell a lie? Was the Submarine in sight during the conflagration or was she not? We think that the people along the shore there are unanimous in the opinion that Mr. Fulkerson is right, and that the Submarine did pass during the conflagration.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of Saturday, says: A map showing the Louisville canalas it is and will be when completed, was exhibted on Change yesterday, and an abstract of General Weitzel's report read. The total amount needed for the completion of the canal is $1,143,000, of which $275,000 is already appropriated, leaving a balance of $978,500 to be appropriated. Of the amount, about $450,000 could, in addition to the amount already on hand, be profitably expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. Work has already been resumed, and will be pushed forward with the utmost vigor.

RIVER PACKETS.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS—The steamer MESSENGER will leave for the above and intermediate ports on the 9 at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

se28 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF LONDON.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY from Pier 45 North River, foot of Canal street. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM MILLER & CO.,

Nos. 221 and 223 Liberty Street,

Corner of Irwin, now offer the trade at low figures, strictly

Prime New Crop New Orleans Sugar and Molasses.

Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Sugars, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Refined do.

Golden Drips, Louerings, Brunjis, Stuart's Adams' and Long Island Syrups.

Porto Rico, Cuba and English Island Molasses, Young Hyson, Japan, imperial, Gunpowder and Oolong Teas.

Carolina and Rangoon Rice.

Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffees.

Tobacco, Lard Oil, Fish, Nails, Glass, Soaps Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.

ALSO,

IMPORTERS OF

Fine Brandies, Wines and Segars.

Rhenish, Moselle and Sparkling Hock Wine of Hinkel & Co., in bottles.

Sparkling Moselle, Scharzberg and Johannisberg, Hockheimer, Burgundy, &c.

Brandenburg & Freres' Fine Olive Oil.

do do Clarets, Imported in bottles

do do White Wines, in bottles.

M. Work & Sons' Sparkling Cal. Wines.

Fine Old Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines.

Free Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies, parz.

do Very Superior Old Scotch do do.

se2

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The great feature in the trade was the reduction made by A. T. Stewart & Co. in a line of 4-4 Merrimack printed cambrics, which they have put down to 15c per yard by the package; some of the goods have been taken for Louisville, Cincinnati and Chicago. The plain cloth, before printing in these goods, costs 21½c; in other kinds of goods there is no further decline, and moderate business.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 6.—10 bbls alcohol, R E Sellers & Co; 29 bbls peas, 12 pkgs, butter, 10 bbls beans, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 10 cars rye, Dan Wallace; 79 bbls peas, 15 pkgs butter, 4 kgs lard, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 200 bbls flour, owner; 1 car middling, S B Floyd & Co; 3 cars corn, Manchester Car Works; 50 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 117 bgs meal, R H Conway; 1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 1 car barley, J Gangwich; 1 do do, J Rhodes; 1 car wheat, J W Bumgarder; 100 bbls flour, J Wilson & Son; 30 do do, H riddle; 200 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 110 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 25 bgs buckwheat flour, Campbell & Coulson; 13 bxs cheese, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 25 sks rags, Christy & Benham; 10 bbls onions, Haworth & Dewhurst; 3 bbls eggs, 1 bx butter, E Heazleton; 100 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 488 rolls felt, W B Lupton; 30 hides, G H Anderson, 10 bbls mess pork, J P Hanna & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE HEALING FOOL.—Many MIDDLE-AGED MEN are fallen into vicious habits, and now desire a higher life, and a better MANHOOD, with certain means of restoration, sent (in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penna. se28-m-d&F.

☞ JUST OUT.

"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHE," FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT AND LUNGS.

None so good. None so pleasant. None Cure so Quick.

RADELYN & CO., 19 Astor House, New York.

oc20

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable; no ridiculous tints; invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful; the genuine is signed with his name and address in a steel plate. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay st., New York. my21

☞ MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!—Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. A boon to Thousands and Sufferers. Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, to CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice Box 4586. Also Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. dF

☞ DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES, with success, no matter of how long standing, from self-abuse, producing unnaturalness, debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal weakness, and finally impotency permanently cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing complaints, requiring the most prudent, safe, permanent and which in most cases can be used without hindrance to business. Medicines sent to any part of the country. Office and Parlors for ladies and gentlemen, separate. Separate boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor and chemical baths, thus concentrating the famed Turkish, Russian and Roman baths. Consultation free, strictly confidential. Read what he says in his pamphlet of 72 pages—sent free on receipt of two stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands or cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Call or address DR. WHITTIER, No. 4 Penn street, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 M. to 2 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for two stamps. ap2

☞ SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, remove the bile, make the food digest, the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the blood and matter runs off through the lungs, the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the true way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for the Pulmonic Syrup is not a cough stop, which locks the matter in the lungs, but a medicine which throws it off, and the patient has rest from the time he takes it.

To use this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pill, must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, remove all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is relieved. Then use the Seaweed Tonic, which gives appetite, and nothing has ever been invented except alcohol (a deadly poison which is very dangerous) that will make bad blood good. It will unlock the gall bladder and set in the secretions of the liver, and cause healthy digestion.

Liver complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to digest the food, and helps to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made up into a tonic without form or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they do not take enough to give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to break up night sweats, and to make digestion and blood. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic will do these and change the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and evening up the patient with the world.

In the mean time, while this treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remember, that a cough is a sign that the lungs are sound. Nature can be cured of Consumption. Also, for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Catarrh Cankar, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a cough is stopped, or suppression of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscess, bronchial irritation, pleurisy, adhesion, or the lungs are filled with matter, and the patient is decaying. In such cases what must be done? It must be made to cough, and cough until it has the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only thing to do is to use these medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want to eat. It will digest and make rich blood, which fills the solid flesh, and gets to gain in flesh, and soon as the body begins to fill up, the cough will loosen, the matter and the patient gets if they need well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is and only Liver Consultant and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is the only preparation of Sea Weed used in the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly vegetable.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed unbroken health for many years past, and now weighs 240 pounds, was reduced in the fall of 1852 to 68 in the very last stage of Consumption, and was given up by his physic

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE *is furnished in the city for six days of the week for* 15 *cents per week; by mail,* $8 *per annum: 3 mos.,* $2.

Allegheny Councils meet next Thursday night.

Twenty Cases in the Allegheny lock-up yesterday morning. The cold weather drove them inside. Three went to jail.

The Firemen's Association will hold a regular meeting this evening at their hall, City Building, at seven and a half o'clock.

Jailed.—Alderman Humbert Saturday afternoon committed for trial Peter Mann, for larceny by bailee, prefarred against him by Adam Apple.

Real Estate Savings Bank.—At a meeting of the Trustees of this institution, held on Saturday, S. S. Carrier was elected Secretary and Treasurer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the decease of his brother, A. A. Carrier.

Found Drowned.—Coroner Clawson on Saturday held an inquest on the body of Christ. Kong, who was found drowned in the Monongahela river, near the Birmingham bridge. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

The New 25 Cent Novels.—No. 1 of this monthly, containing Sybil Campbell, or the "Queen of the Isles," complete, by Mrs. May Agnes Fleming, (Miss M. A. Earlie), just published and for sale by W. A. Gildenfonny, 45 Fifth avenue.

Broke Down.—A set of timber wheels, loaded with heavy iron girders, broke down Saturday afternoon. The track of the Citizens' Passenger Railway was obstructed for nearly two hours by the accident, which occurred on Penn street, near St. Clair.

Cow Stolen.—A few nights ago, Mr. Daniel Bell, residing near Noblestown, lost a valuable cow, which was stolen from his stable. The missing animal was traced to within a few miles of the city, but has not yet been recovered. It was valued at $75.

Returned.—Officer Hess, of Mayor Drum's police, returned from Westmoreland county, on Saturday afternoon, with a man named Doerber, charged with stealing a horse and wagon from Mr. Seville, of Allegheny. He will have a hearing on Wednesday.

Sword Presentation.—The members of the Duquesne Greys presented Lieut. J. B. Moore with a handsome sword and belt Saturday evening. The presentation took place at the Lieutenant's office, after which the party adjourned to McGinley's and partook of a banquet.

Brutal Assault.—Two men under the influence of liquor entered Mr. Young's hotel in the Fifteenth ward, and called for liquor, which was refused them, whereupon one of the men struck Mr. Young who is quite an old man, knocking him down and seriously injuring him.

Mayor's Morning Court.—There were thirty cases disposed of at the Mayor's Sunday morning court yesterday. Eleven were charged with disorderly conduct; seventeen with drunkness, and two with vagrancy. Thirteen paid fines; sixteen were committed, and one was discharged.

A Winder in the Jail.—John L. Morehouse, clerk of one of the Brownsville packets, made information before the Mayor, yesterday, charging David Winder with the larceny of a coat from the Brownsville wharf boat. Winder was arrested and after a hearing was committed to jail for trial.

Street Fight.—A disgraceful street fight occurred Saturday evening about seven o'clock, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, between Neely Burns and James Crilly. Knives were freely used, but, unfortunately, neither of them was seriously hurt. There were no police present, and no arrests were made.

Threatened Her Life.—Catharine Mitchell, of Temperanceville, stated to Alderman McMasters, on Saturday afternoon, that her husband, John Mitchell, while on an extended "bender," had driven her from home and threatened to have her life if she ever come about the premises again. The Alderman sent officer Blondin to look after the excited man.

Another Oil Fire.—Friday night, about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the Model Oil Refinery, at Freeport, and before it could be extinguished five hundred barrels of oil, together with the agitator, condenser and one still were consumed. Mr. Joseph L. Warden, Superintendent of the works, was seriously, and an employe, Thomas Beales, slightly burned.

Playful Boy.—Johnny Wolf, a playful boy, aged sixteen, was amusing himself yesterday afternoon, in throwing stones from a sling, at the house of a gentleman in the Third ward Allegheny. He had broken several panes of glass in the front window, when the proprietor of the house caused his arrest. He was released upon payment of a fine of three dollars imposed by the Mayor.

Lecture Worth Hearing.—The Allegheny Library has succeeded in inducing the Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of Hamilton, Canada West, to deliver his celebrated lecture entitled "Everybody's School, or Man the Pupil of Mankind," on Thursday evening next, in Dr. Clark's church, Stockton avenue, Allegheny. A rare intellectual treat may be expected, as Dr. Ormiston possesses eminent oratorical powers.

Tonsorial.—Thomas Robinson, a gentleman of color, was arrested in Allegheny, Saturday morning, charged with breaking into the tonsorial establishment of Alex. Dorsey, on Reed street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, a few nights ago, and feloniously removing therefrom two razors, a similar number of hair brushes and other articles sufficient to establish business in another locality. He was held for a hearing.

Row in a Saloon.—Saturday evening, three youths, none of them over eighteen years of age, entered Nichols' saloon, Federal street near the Suspension bridge, Allegheny, and succeeded in raising a row of sufficient proportions as to warrant their arrest for disorderly conduct. The three, "Ed." Caskey, Andrew Neely, and "Duck" Snyder, were committed to jail in default of fine by Mayor Drum, yesterday morning.

Personal.—Our young friend, Mr. John C. Newmyer, was admitted to practice in the Court of Common Pleas and District Courts of Allegheny county, on Saturday last, on motion of S. Schoyer, Esq. Mr. Newmyer is a graduate of our City University, and has been a close law student for some time past. His amiable disposition and quick business tact will recommend him to a liberal patronage from the public generally.

At Large.—Friday afternoon Adam Krumser, temporarily insane, was brought to the city from his home on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about twenty miles out. While in the office, making the necessary arrangements to have him committed to Dixmont, Krumser slipped off from his friends and disappeared. The gentlemen after searching for him through Pittsburgh, called at the Allegheny Mayor's office on Saturday morning, but discovered no trace of him.

Knock Down.—Johnny Shotting and John Sork, two Teutons, imbibed too freely yesterday and as a consequence, commenced fighting about five o'clock on Spring Garden avenue. One of them emerged from the fight with a black eye, and the other, with a scarcity of linen, the remnants of what was once a respectable garment, being scattered on the ground where the encounter occurred. After that they fell into the hands of the police, and last evening were reposing sweetly in a cell at the lockup.

Railroad Accident.—An accident occurred on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad on Saturday afternoon, near Wellsville, Ohio, resulting in the death of one man and three horses. It appears that as the express train east was approaching Wellsville, a man driving three horses attached to a wagon attempted to cross the track. The engineer gave the usual signal and reversed his engine, but before the train could be stopped the engine struck the team, killing the driver and the three horses and demolishing the wagon.

Correction.

In our report of the proceedings of the Board of Control, of Allegheny City, published on Wednesday of last week, in reference to the night school of the Third Ward, would cause the impression that there were only sixty scholars, and only one room. Whereas, Mr. J. N. Caldwell, the able Principal of the day and night schools of that ward, certifies to us that four rooms are occupied by the night schools, viz: room No. 19 with 54 scholars, No. 20 with 65, No. 21 with 80 and No. 23 with 135, making a total of 332 night scholars receiving instructions in the Third ward, according to its register. We thank Mr. Caldwell for enabling us to make this correction.

THE MISSIONARY SPIRIT.

A Year's Missionary Work—Operations of the Pittsburgh Episcopal Church Guild—A Flattering Record and Encouragement for the Future.

Last evening the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Church Guild (Episcopal) was held in the new chapel of Trinity Church. The organization is one of the noblest missionary enterprises in this vicinity, and has many friends and patrons, which was evinced by the large audience filling the chapel, on this the occasion of its Third anniversary. The exercises were opened with a voluntary by the choir, during which Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, Rev. Dr. Page, Rev. R. J. Coster and Rev. John Scarborough, pastor of the church, took seats in the chancel.

A portion of the regular evening service was then read, the Rev. Mr. Scarborough reading the Scripture selection from Luke, fifth chapter, and the Rev. Bishop, who conducted the services, assisted by the other clergy, introducing a beautiful prayer especially prepared for, and appropriate, to the occasion. At the conclusion of these devotional exercises, the Rev. Bishop announced that the friends of the enterprise would then be the reports to be presented, more in detail of the workings of the Guild during the third year of its existence, just closed.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

Mr. William Metcalf, Chairman of the Executive Committee, now read the following report:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

Having been requested by the Executive Committee of the Guild to present, in its behalf, a report to this meeting, containing a brief history of the doings of the Guild for the past year, some idea of what the Guild is and what it hopes to be, I will try to give the facts in as few words as possible. Of the regular work of the Guild the following is a summary:

READING ROOMS.

The Reading Room Committee report a good attendance at the rooms both day and evening, many young men seeming quite glad to find a comfortable and inviting place in which to spend their spare hours. On the tables and files are all of the church publications of the United States, and several of Canadas; also a good assortment of reviews, magazines and illustrated papers, and a sufficient number of leading dailies to furnish a wide range of news.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Educational Committee report a falling of in the attendance of the classes last winter, probably owing to the excitement incident to a Presidential election, yet there was an encouraging number of pupils, and good progress was made. One hundred and eighty-four pupils entered, and the average attendance through the year was seventy-seven. They ranged in age from 16 to 43 years, the average age being about 20½. There were thirty-two different trades and occupations represended; and scholars came from all the surrounding suburbs, even from Wilkinsburg, Brownstown and Manchester.

The studies this year comprise Arithmetic, Mechanical Drawing, two classes, Geography, and Anatomy and Physiology, by Drs. Le Moyne and Irwin, of the Soldier's Home, who keep the Guild under continual obligation by their untiring efforts in this branch. In addition, the instruction of one who styles himself "a distant relative of Ham," has been provided for, and if any number of his relatives apply, classes will be formed for them.

The school has opened with about one hundred pupils, and this number is considered good inasmuch as the classes are no longer a novelty in the community.

The deportment of the scholars is in every case unexceptionable, and their interest in the studies satisfactory to the teachers.

The ladies hold a school for girls in the Sunday school-room of St. Peter's Church.

Thirty-eight girls entered, twenty remained through the term, ranging in age from ten to twenty years. All but two were engaged in daily work to earn a livelihood.

Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography were taught, and on Friday evenings sewing was taught, and some who desired it were instructed in German.

The ladies were very much encouraged by this first effort, and made a strong appeal for means to do a larger work this year, in the following language taken from their report:

"Our experience in this work has but deepened our conviction of its great necessity, and we cannot close this report without a plea for these working women, especially those from 16 to 20.

"A large portion of our community is made up of young women of this class, who thus far seem to have been neglected by the Church.

"It was found that only a few of our pupils attended any place of public worship on Sunday.

"Moreover, Pittsburgh is very destitute of material surroundings which tend to recreate and elevate. We have no free libraries, no public galleries, no museum nor parks. Thus, with incessant toil on one hand and temptation on the other, is it not a wonder that they even keep intact their humanity? And is it not an imperative duty to do something which would at least prevent the image of God from being worn from heart and brow?

In response to this the Guild this Fall appropriated sufficient funds to enable the Committee to hire a large pleasant, well furnished room, Wednesday and Friday evenings, for the use of these ladies.

The room is over the Third National Bank, Wood street, where the classes are now in operation, conducted by seven teachers, and attended by fifty-one scholars. All of the teachers are, or will at once become active members of the Guild.

I have dwelt thus at length upon the subject in order to let these ladies present who are not familiar with the Guild, see their opportunities. The ladies of the Guild are on an equal footing with the gentlemen, no distinction being made in membership, young or elder, and here is the work for them to prove, that if once take hold of their share of the guild work with their usual zeal in good deeds, it will require great activity on the part of the gentlemen to keep themselves even, and so complete criminno dominion; we should the less have fair competition in work which would lead to greater success all around.

THE DISPENSARY.

The Dispensary Committee report their affairs in good order; they have during the year furnished medical attendance and medicines, free of charge, to about 220 persons, varying in age from infancy to eighty years, some of whom have been under the care of the Dispensary nearly the whole year. More than 600 prescriptions have been given during the year, and dietetic and other articles furnished when required. The committee desire to express the deep sense of obligation they feel towards Drs. Le Moyne, Asdale, M'Cann, Snively and King, for their regular and efficient attendance; the more praise is due these gentlemen, because not being members of the Guild, they nevertheless lose no opportunity of doing good wherever it comes.

A very simple system of druggist's accounts has been arranged in a manner to prevent imposition, secure payment for medicines from those who are able, and proper attention to those who are destitute.

This is a charity that commends itself and needs no spokesman; the ultimate aim of the Committee is to have a good Church hospital grow out of it, at as early a day as possible.

CITY MISSIONS.

Upon a suggestion originating from the clergy and cordially approved by the Board, the Guild in December last assumed the charge of the City Mission work, which is now conducted by the Committee on City Missions, consisting of the Bishop, four clergymen selected by him, and four laymen elected by the Guild.

A FREE LIBRARY.

On leaving the subject of the special works of the Guild, I would like to suggest to some liberally disposed laymen the idea of founding a free library in charge of the Guild. It would be a great boon to the city, and of great use in pushing the work in hand.

SYSTEMATIZED.

During last winter the Committee on Finance elaborated a very thorough plan of collection and disbursement, bringing the various committees all under the central control, and making proper appropriations for each, thus establishing a system which is simple and rigid, and yet will work smoothly for undertakings of any magnitude. You will see by the Treasurer's report that the financial condition of the Guild is good and its affairs in proper order.

After very careful consideration, the by-laws and working machinery have been amended and put in complete harmony with the past experience and respective needs of the Guild; so that it now stands clothed and in good order for extended work.

In last September, St. Luke's Mission Chapel was adopted as a city mission, and Rev. Mr. Belhan was appointed city missionary. Details of his work will be given in the report of the Rev. Mr. Scarborough.

In concluding this report, it is a great gratification to me to say in behalf of the Committee, that these works are conducted in full sympathy with the Bishop of the Diocese, who will doubtless express for himself, his often repeated satisfaction with the idea and working of the Guild; and also with a large number of the clergy who attest their interest by their regular attendance, and participation in the proceedings at our meetings.

The few members now pushing this work along, are so evenly distributed through all of the parishes of the city, as to make the association entirely general; and so far by the grace of God, the small work already done, has been accomplished without any reference to the most diverse views of the workers. Thus showing that the members of our common Church can *all* work together.

ACTIVE MEMBERS NEEDED.

The greatest want of the Guild is more members, and especially more active members, and it is chiefly to urge this need that your attention is called to it to-night, in the hope that many may be induced to join, who know the necessity of working for God, and in the folds of His Church.

THE OBJECT OF THE GUILD.

The idea of the Guild grew out of a reflection upon the condition of our Church and its work, in comparison with other religious bodies, especially with their great rival for the religious domination of our country, where in almost every case the best workers wins.

While our beautiful church home, was almost our only general work, other bodies owned or controlled, fine schools, hospitals, orphan asylums, etc., and on the finest hill tops in the beautiful surroundings of the city, were to be seen from all points, noble buildings, and fine grounds, devoted to the various uses and charities of the rival spoken of. It was simple reasoning to look for the cause of its some of these, and, finally to see it on one hand in the unanimity of the sects in their general works; and on the other, in the power of a perfect organization, amounting to an ecclesiastical military dictatorship, and therefore having but one idea, its own advancement.

It was also easy to see that with a pure Church, true and divine, if organized clergy, and intelligent and generally wealthy and liberal laity, there was no reason, although there might be a cause, why our Church should not be ahead of all others in good works.

The cause seemed to be a want of a general bond of unity of idea in this sort of work.

The clergy, with the Bishop at the head, seemed to form a complete hub and spokes, and the laity, attracted to and clustered around their respective spokes, instead of forming themselves to a complete wheel, were like so many knots, bumping and jolting along, each intent upon holding on to his own spoke.

The idea of the formers of the Guild was to induce all of these folkes to join hands in one determined, universal grip; to unit themselves in a bond as firm and smooth as the steel tire of the wheel, and so roll their part of the church's work along, smoothly and energetically, over every obstacle.

This is the general idea of the Guild, and its charter is framed accordingly, as broad and comprehensive as possible, in order to allow of the utmost expansion within it. By its terms it embraces the whole church, if the members of the church choose to encourage and support it; and to it may be committed the largest trusts, which will be properly protected and lawfully administered.

It should be distinctly understood that the aims of the Guild are all general, and in no sense intended to interfere with or supplant the parish; the work undertaken is only such as can be better done under a general organization; and to say that the Guild may interfere with parish efforts is to misapprehend its nature; and it would be an equally mistaken idea to suppose that interest in the Guild work would cool the zeal of an active parish worker.

The small works already begun are merely a hand-shaking over this original conception, and it now remains to be seen whether the idea be correct, and that which shall make us no more like "the shell broken at the cistern," but a living power, having "on us the whole armor of God," "that we may be able to withstand in the evil day, and having done all, to stand."

WM. METCALF.

For the Executive Committee.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. R. C. Miller next read the report of the Treasurer, as follows:

To the President and Directors of the Pittsburgh Church Guild:

GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit the Treasurer's general report for the year ending this date, and in doing so will annex the following recapitulations, in explanation of the balance sheet submitted:

The Treasurer had a balance of cash on hand on November 1st, 1868, of $51.72.

Received, during the year, cash from the following sources, to wit:

From sewing meetings as fees	$ 12 00
" Annual dues of members	2,000 00
" collected at monthly services	15 75
" subscriptions	1,147 00
" Subscription in City Missions	200 00
" Dispensary	27 00
	$3,402 47

The expenditures for the year ending November 4, 1869, were as follows:

Paid in Loans at Par	$1,000 00
" Expense account	324 05
" Dispensary account	1,750 00
" Dispensary account	297 35
" Sewing room account	20 00
Balance of cash in Bank	99 87
	$3,402 47

In submitting this report, I would merely remark that the financial condition of the Guild is very encouraging, and is sufficiently so to demand the further favors of the friends of the institution. Great care has been exercised in the distribution of the funds extended to it.

The reports of the several committees will give detailed statements of their operations, and will exhibit in a favorable light the working of the several committees, and also the requirements of the committees in cash means for the operations of the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

R. C. MILLER, Treasurer.

In explanation of the "Loans from Banks," Mr. Miller stated that the money was required to carry on certain missionary work at the commencement of last year, and which the members of the Guild did not wish to have discontinued. They raised the money, but it had been paid back, except four hundred dollars, which they hoped would be paid from further subscriptions outside the regular Guild fund.

At the conclusion of the reports M. A. Woodward, Esq., was called upon and made an address, full of interest, in behalf of the work of the Church in connection with the operations of the Guild. The speaker contended each member of the Church, male and female, should unite in the furtherance of the enterprise, not only by lending a helping hand, but by personally carrying on the work in their intercourse with the world, and exemplifying true Christianity in all their relations in life.

The congregation and choir then united in singing the one hundred and eighth hymn.

Rev. John Scarborough made a short and interesting address on the success of the Guild during the year, speaking particularly of its success in fields not heretofore toiled in, and instancing St. Luke's Chapel as an evidence of what might be accomplished by quiet, steady, persistent effort.

Bishop Kerfoot closed the addresses with a few remarks, practical and earnest, urging greater zeal in the cause, highly commending the Guild and its officers, and evently appealing to all, male and female members of his Diocese, for renewed consecration and increased diligence in the service.

The exercises were then brought to a close by the singing of the one hundred and seventy ninth hymn, and the audience was dismissed with benediction.

Trinity Chapel.

The beautiful new chapel having been made ready, the public worship of the parish, which has been suspended for the past few weeks, was yesterday morning resumed. The chapel has been neatly pewed and furnished, and will be used for the public services of the sanctuary until the new church, to be erected over the site of the old, shall be completed.

The chapel was well filled on Sunday morning, the congregation gladly finding the arrangement of the seats the same as it had been in the old church, which produced a visible expression of a happy, home-like satisfaction.

There were present in the chancel the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rector, the Assistant Rector, and the tall and venerable form of the Rev. David C. Page, D.D., all participating in the services. The Bishop preached from the text, "Remember me, O my God, concerning this, and wipe not out my good deeds that I have done for the house of my God, and for the offices thereof." (Nehemiah xiii: 14.) The Bishop's manner, always earnest and impressive, was on this occasion especially so. He illustrated and enforced, in a clear, logical and convincing exposition of the text, the obligations which rest upon the laity to labor and minister diligently in the varied work of the church, exhorting them to follow the example of Nehemiah, here, they, too, might invoke the Divine remembrance of deeds done for the house, or church, of God, and for the offices thereof.

At the concision of the sermon, Dr. Page, prompted by the occasion, came to the front of the chancel and delivered a brief, beautiful and touching address, which we print in another part of this issue.

The celebration of the Eucharist then followed, and the services were concluded with prayer and benediction by the Bishop.

Big Oil Strike in Ohio.

The Marietta (Ohio) *Register* says the an oil company composed of citizens of that place, operating on Cow Run, in Washington county, Ohio, met with a streak of luck on the 23d ult. On that day, at the depth of 850 feet, they reached oil which immediately commenced flowing, and has continued ever since, producing at the rate of *sixty* barrels a day. The well is on the old Samuel Dye farm, in Lawrence township. This "strike" has greatly stimulated operators on the Run, and there were numerous of other good wells.

SAD RESULT.

Run Over by a Street Car.—Death of the Little Victim.

Our readers will remember the announcement in the GAZETTE, about ten days since, of the circumstances connected with the injuring of Charley McGill, a little fellow aged nine years, who was knocked down and run over by car No. 3 on the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Railway. The accident occurred at the corner of Beaver street and North avenue, Second Ward, Allegheny. The car wheel ran over the boy's right leg below the knee, cutting through flesh and muscles to the bone, but not breaking it, while he was otherwise injured by the hoof of one of the horses. He was taken to his home on Carroll street, not far from the scene of the accident, and Dr. L. H. Willard summoned. His wounds were dressed, and although the physician called frequently no apprehensions of serious consequences were entertained until last Thursday, when symptoms of tetanus were developed. The little victim grew immediately worse an lingered until Saturday evening, in great pain, when death put an end to his sufferings. This sad result, until the time mentioned, was altogether unexpected, as he seemed to be recovering rapidly. Notwithstanding, however, all the efforts of medical skill and loving friends, the contrary, which is said to have been unavoidable, resulted in his untimely death. He will be buried from the residence of his parents to-day.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Leffingwell, who has been amusing the patrons of the Opera House, for the past week, will remain at that establishment during the present week. This evening he will appear in a new and original comedy entitled "Billiards," with the laughable farce "Which is which" as an after-piece.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.—Miss Rita Percey, in her representation of draped classical statuary, will remain for one week longer at the Pittsburgh Theatre. Miss Jennie Benson, the Emerald Queen, will make her first appearance in her unequalled clog dances and musical gems.

ST. BRIDGET'S FAIR.—This fair is still in the high tide of success, and crowds visit it nightly. At the close of the fair, on Saturday evening, Mr. Jos. Hastings was a thousand votes ahead of his competitors in the contest for the set of furniture. The following named gentlemen are candidates for the set: Mr. Proby, John McMahon, Jos. Loftk, Owen Narry, Peter Slicker, John McCambridge and Jos. Hastings. In the contest for the gold cross and chain, Miss B. Cahill is thirteen votes ahead, and for the set of furs, Mrs. Toby heads all competitors.

Grand Concert.

Our readers may be aware that a number of our best amateurs have lately made a new effort to form themselves into a musical society, with the view of studying and offering to their fellow citizens a high class of music, with which we are as yet but very little familiar. We had a few enjoyable pleasures of greeting with words of welcome and good wishes the creation of the Cantata Society, and are happy to announce today that they are soon to give their first performance. On Monday, November 15th, a grand concert will take place at the Academy of Music, in which, besides the sixty members of the society, an orchestra of thirty musicians will participate. The admirable "Messe solanelle" of Gounod, the famous composer of Faust, a characteristic chorus (Gipsy Life) by L. Schumann, and an interesting cantata (Fair Elsie) by Max Bruch, will form the programme of the evening. We add no comments to the announcement. The Academy will be crowded, as one's very presence on such an occasion will be in itself an exhibition of musical culture and refined taste.

Out Hunting.

The connubial partner of Mrs. John Smith, of Allegheny, absented himself from home an unwarrantable length of time, which finally caused his spouse, overcome by her anxiety for his safety, to visit the house of a neighbor, Mrs. Emeline Rodgers, where she strongly suspected the missing one had found a harbor. Mrs. Rodgers at first was slow to see her friend, but when the object of her visit was made known, her feelings changed, and she peremptorily ordered Mrs. Smith from the house. That lady didn't go, however, but at once manifested a warlike disposition and abused her supposed rival in language considerably more forcible than elegant; whereat Mrs. Rodgers called in the police, who escorted the excited dame to the lockup. She had a hearing before Mayor Drum for disorderly conduct, on Monday, and, being scrutinized, she felt glad to get off with the payment of a fine of five dollars.

The Revenue.

The following is an abstract from the books of Collector Davis, of the Twenty-second District, showing the amount of revenue collected during the month of October:

On collections on spirits	$ 23,000 00
Total collections on tobacco	2,750 00
Total collections on manufactured tobacco	1,000 00
Total collections on snuff	50 00
Total collections on cigars and cheroots	2,250 00
Total collections on gross receipts	4,000 00
Total collections on penalties	50 00
Total collections on special taxes not otherwise enumerated	2,000 00
Total collections on banks and bankers	2,000 00
Total collections on brokers	1,000 00
Total collections on billiards	300 00
Total collections on articles in schedule B	1,000 00
Total collections on passports	50 00
Total collections on [illegible]	2,000 00
Total collections not otherwise herein enumerated	1,000 00
Interest on [illegible]	30,000 00
Total fees, &c., collected	100 00
Total	$78,550 00

The total collections on spirits in this district, for the month of October, was $23,463.74, of which Joseph S. Finch & Co. paid $22,000.

Odd Fellows' Parade.

The laying of the corner stone of the Odd Fellows Hall, East Birmingham, which will take place on the 18th inst., Thanksgiving day, will be made the occasion of a grand demonstration by the Odd Fellows' fraternity, of this and surrounding counties. Permission has been granted by the Grand Master of the State to the several lodges participating in the exercises to turn out in full regalia, and it is the intention to have a grand torch light parade, which will be the first held in this country for a number of years.

A meeting was held at Turners' Hall Friday evening, composed of delegates from a number of lodges, to make arrangements for the parade, at which twenty-two lodges and seven encampments were represented.

Unfortunate Youth.

Saturday afternoon a stout able bodied youth, about twenty-two years old, giving his name as Herman Ferwinkle, applied to Secretary McGonnigle for admission into the City Home. He had spent a comfortable and pleasant season at this retired locality, last winter, the management of which was a practice that he felt constrained to again seek a visit for the ensuing season, where, in meditation sweet, he might pass the hours, unruffled by the frivolities and gayeties of a wicked world, which might otherwise sadly discommode, by compelling him to put forth some exertions for a maintenance. The Secretary, however, thought a change of scene and occupation good for the youth, and accordingly committed him for thirty days to the work house.

The Secret of Beauty lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the Complexion.

Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. Thus the most fearless are made to glow with Healthful Bloom and Youthful Beauty.

Remember Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any Lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

To preserve and dress the Hair use Lyon's Kathairon. MWFF.

Personal.—Dr. Reid, late of the firm of Drs. Lightbill & Reid, will open an office at No. 137 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, from November 6th until the 15th, inclusive. He will be pleased to meet any of his former patients and all others who may need his services, in the curing of old chronic complaints of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs, Catarrh and Deafness. He also removes cancers by a new process, without the use of instruments. Remember the time and place, and call and see him. Consultation free. 6

The Purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore: it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York Sold by all druggists. M

Employment Office.—Girls wanted for cooks and private families in the city. R. H. Long, at No. 12 Federal street, near bridge, Allegheny City, at the Dexter Washing Machine Office. 1m

Children's Clothing made to order and Stitching and Stamping for braid, &c., at No. 12 Federal street, near the bridge, Allegheny City, at the Dexter Washing Machine Office. R. H. LONG. 6

Real Estate.—See advertisement of McClung & Rainbow, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195, 197 and 199 Centre avenue. tf,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation, 447 miles long, upon which it is also a mortgage, NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST UPON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on applications.

We have a full supply of the above Bonds on hand and for sale, and we take pleasure in recommending them as a very reliable and perfectly safe investment.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,

No. 75 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. au10

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Accounts of Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., have been duly passed in the Register's Office, and will be presented to the Orphans Court, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, December 6th, 1869:

No. 1. Account of Wm. S. and R. Sellers' McKee, Executors of Thomas McKee, dec'd. Filed Aug. 11, 1869.

No. 2. Account of Wm. S. and R. Sellers' McKee, Executors of Frederick McKee, dec'd. No. 3. Filed Aug. 11, 1869.

No. 3. First account of John Quigg, surviving Executor of John Quigg, dec'd. Filed Aug. 11, 1869.

No. 4. Final account of Joseph Higby, Administrator of Thomas Higby, dec'd. Filed Aug. 12th, 1869.

No. 5. Account of H. P. Mueller, Esq., Guardian of Emma Hamm, now Mrs. Fannie McGuire. Filed Aug. 14th, 1869.

No. 6. First and final account of Alex. Pottier, Executor of Samuel McCleery, dec'd. Filed Aug. 14th, 1869.

No. 7. First and final account of Margaret Watson, Administratrix of Roxana McMahon, dec'd. Filed Aug. 19th, 1869.

No. 8. First account of H. H. Russell, Esq., Administrator of Robert Moss, dec'd. Filed Aug. 19th, 1869.

No. 9. Final account of John S. Wilson, Guardian of Fannie Hamm, now Mrs. Fannie McGuire. Filed Aug. 21, 1869.

No. 10. Final account of John S. Wilson, Guardian of Thomas Hamm, now Mrs. Fannie McGuire. Filed Aug. 21, 1869.

No. 11. Final account of Eliza Kingsland, Administratrix of Jacob Kingsland, dec'd. Filed Aug. 27, 1869.

No. 12. Account of A. M. Barr, Guardian of Francis M. P. Jones. Filed Aug. 27, 1869.

No. 13. Account of Jos. C. Hilber, Executor of Jacob Hilber, dec'd. Filed Aug. 31, 1869.

No. 14. First and partial account of James D. Kelly, Administrator of Hon. Lafferty, dec'd. Filed Aug. 31, 1869.

No. 15. Final account of Margaret Grigen, Administratrix of Jacob Gebger, dec'd. Filed Aug. 31, 1869.

No. 16. Account of Joseph P. Hughes, acting Executor of Emma H. Sergeant, dec'd. Filed Aug. 31, 1869.

No. 17. First and final account of David Ross, Administrator of Emma H. Sergeant, dec'd. Filed Sept. 1, 1867.

No. 18. Second and fourth account of Robert and Thomas Wightman, Executors of James Wightman, dec'd. Filed Sept. 1, 1869.

No. 19. Supplemental account of John T. Logan, Administrator of Jos. Logan, dec'd. Filed Sept. 2, 1869.

No. 20. Account of Thomas Fawcett, Administrator of Solon Laughlin, dec'd. Filed Sept. 3, 1869.

No. 21. Second and partial account of D. Bingham, Executor of Jas. Bingham, late of Pittsburgh, dec'd. Filed Sept. 3, 1869.

No. 22. First and partial account of Robert Harbison, dec'd. Filed Sept. 3, 1869.

No. 23. First and partial account of Wm. Wilson, Executor of Samuel Finney, dec'd. Filed Sept. 3, 1869.

No. 24. Final account of Robert and S. F. Stewart, Executors of Mary Stewart, dec'd. Filed Sept. 20, 1869.

No. 25. Account of Thomas R. Pullin, Administrator of Esther Stockton, dec'd. Filed Sept. 29, 1869.

No. 26. Final account of John Hodge, Administrator of the estate of Lilliard Wilcox, dec'd. Filed Oct. 30, 1869.

No. 27. First and final account of Springer Harbaugh and Margaret C. Fetch, executors of Benjamin F. Fetch, dec'd. Filed Oct. 30, 1869.

No. 28. First and final account of Charles L. Cramer, Administrator of minor children of George F. Cramer, dec'd. Filed Nov. 1, 1869.

No. 29. First and final account of George Wilson, dec'd. Filed Nov. 1, 1869.

No. 30. Account of Christopher Linhart, Administrator de bonis non, of the estate of Jacob Linhart, dec'd. Filed Nov. 2, 1869.

No. 31. First and final account of Catharine Fisher, Administratrix of Timothy Kohen, dec'd. Filed Nov. 2, 1869.

No. 32. Final account of Sarah St wart, Administratrix of Mary Stewart, dec'd. Filed Nov. 2, 1869.

No. 33. First and final account of James R. McClintock, Executor of Henry Fisher, dec'd. Filed Nov. 3, 1869.

No. 34. Final account of Alex. Simick, Guardian of Samuel Hamilton and Jacob B. Peck. Executors of George S. Hamilton, dec'd. Filed No. 4, 1869.

No. 35. Final account of Hugh Hughes and H. M. Coles, Administrators cum testamento annexo, of Margaret Kelley, dec'd. Filed Nov. 4, 1869.

No. 36. Final account of Andrew Kelley and Hulda Mowry, Administrators of Matthew Hall, dec'd. Filed Nov. 4, 1869.

No. 37. First and partial account of Hon. Thomas Mellon, Executor of Jas. Turner, late of Barbara A. Negley, dec'd. Filed Nov. 5, 1869.

No. 38. Account of James Swis helm, Guardian of minor children of Lewis Stattenfield, dec'd. Filed Nov. 5, 1869.

JOS. H. GRAY, Register.

H. B. LYON,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

Office—No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Capt. JOHN MESSNER, Deputy, Pittsburgh Market.

Allen. GEO. R. MCNULTY, Deputy, Allegheny Market.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

1,200 pounds celebrated Fasthrook Mills Double Extra W. F. flour, just received and put up in small bags for family use or for sale by the barrel, at the Family Grocery store of

JNO. A. KENSHAW,

Corner Liberty and Smithfield sts.

STORE FOR RENT.—In good location for a saddlery, Furnishing Store, Grocery, etc., already arranged with rooms for dwelling. State lot 20 feet front on corner of Fifth avenue and Reed street. Rent low. Immediate possession. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS, oc29 39 Sixth Avenue.

SODA ASH.—100 tons Prime SODA ASH, for sale by J. B. CANFIELD.

VINEGAR.

THE PITTSBURGH

VINEGAR WORKS.

BALLOU & ADAMS,

167, 168, 169 and 170

SECOND AVENUE.

Are now prepared to furnish VINEGAR at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Attention is particularly called to our

EXTRA WINE VINEGAR.

jy26 tu,th,s

MERCHANT TAILORS.

1869 1870.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

Greatly Reduced Prices!

E. HOUSTON & SON,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors & Clothiers,

No. 107 FIFTH AVENUE, corner of Cherry Alley, have just received the largest and most complete stock of Cloths and Cassimeres, Vestings and custom made clothing ever opened in this city. It comprises the very finest of French goods as well as medium American manufactures.

Our motto: Small Profits,